The Pacific.

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A Lament.

BY W. H. D.

Can naught e'er still my lonely heart's sad beatings,
Shall bitter memories there forever dwell,
And vanished joys but echo these repeatings,
Farewell, farewell, farewell?

Where have those radiant visions all departed,
Bright as the glories of eternal truth,
Where, all the aspirations which imparted,
Such bliss unto our youth?

Lie they beneath Time's deep relentless ocean?
Or where the eternal billows ever roll,
Wait they like love's most constant, pure devotion,
To clasp the eternal soul?

Why dwell these most mysterious sad repinings,
In the profound recesses of the soul?
Are they affliction's furnace there refining,
The passions that control?

Is it to fit us for those joys unending,
Above all earthly perishing desires,
When mortal life with the immortal blending,
Kindles seraphic fires?

We yearn and strive and pray, but still comes sorrow,
To make us cry "in vain, 'tis all in vain,"
The past and present but foretell the morrow,
Shall mingle joy and pain.

"Howlong, O, God, how long," with supplication,
Our souls cry out amid this worldly din,
Ere we shall offer up the true oblation,
To bring us peace within?

Low humbled in the dust we bow before Thee,
Who art enthroned in majesty above,
And with a truly contrite heart implore thee
To enfold us in Thy Love.

In the Mines, Cal., June, 1857.

Open Sinners Not Most Likely to be Saved.

It is said that God can as easily convert a hardened profligate as the most correct moralist; nay that the former will much more probably be awakened from his security than the latter, because the very enormity of his sins, serves as an alarm bell to shake his sleepy conscience, or as the sting of scorpions, to rack him with fierce pains of intolerable remorse; and hence we hear it sometimes incautiously asserted, that the man of sober respectable character, is in more danger of final perdition, than the abandoned, confirmed libertine;—What is the direct tendency of such a belief? Why to establish the dangerous paradox, that the more a man sins the better for himself—it will quicken his conscience, and arm it with mighty energy to drive him from his evil courses; and thus his chance of salvation will be increased the deeper and deeper he plunges into iniquity. But let every man beware how he tries the dreadful experiment of sinning in order to furnish himself with materials for repentance. Enough of these the most blameless will find, who study the holy law of God, and compare it with the evil that is in their own hearts. That delicacy of conscience which is the fruit and reward of a moral life, will, by the aid of God's Spirit, enable you to have a quicker and livelier feeling of what is evil, and to find as copious a source of goodly sorrow and humiliation in the secret sins of your heart, as the gross transgressor finds in the recollection of his scarlet and crimson sins.

Never have I heard from the lips, never have I read in the secret diary of any penitent prodigal, such deep, heart-touching confessions of inward depravity and self-loathing, as appears in the journals of Edwards, and Brainerd, and Martyn and Payson, men who were preserved comparatively pure, and free of vicious habits from tender years.—The profligate *may* escape, but he will have reason to remember all his lifetime, that he had escaped as by fire. Like one of Milton's infernal potentates, he bears on his marred visage the signals of his unrighteous battle with heaven.

——His face
Deep scars of thunder have entrenched.

Preaching.

Not every preacher can be a model preacher, still less can every sermon be a model sermon; but every sermon should be a good sermon, or it should not be delivered, and every preacher should be a good preacher, or he should betake himself to other employment. It is not necessary that a preacher should be learned, except in the school of Christ, or possess great gifts except those of the Holy Spirit. He must have a heart, and know how to reach hearts. His single aim must be to do the Master's work. Oh, how my soul loathes the merry essay (called a sermon) as insipid in thought as void of fervor, that fills up the given thirty-five minutes, but fastens not one truth, pricks not one conscience. And that kind of thing, in the preparation of which, recourse is had more to the poets, than to prayer, which is richer in human fancies than in the pearls of biblical truth, which the pert young lady loudly praises, but the humble Christian could not winnow enough wheat from, to keep his soul from starving, if he were not fed by other means,—this is more offensive still, by as much as vanity is worse than mere inanity. Entirely well meant, but generally uncalled for, is the kind of discourse which chiefly labors to demonstrate what God himself has spoken, which manufactures its own weapons instead of taking them from the magazines of the Spirit, which encounters with human weakness, enemies insuperable but by God's almightiness. And ordinarily worse than in vain is the labor employed in erecting bulwarks around the fortress of divine truth. In most cases, the materials of these extraneous works will prove to have consisted but of clay or wood or stubble, and to the astonishment of the builder, will be all swept away.—*Chr. Mirror.*

Few things are necessary for the wants of this life, but it takes an infinite number to satisfy the wants of opinion.

A False Hope.

The heart repels the thought of being without hope. It will cling to an unreal, imaginary thing, rather than give up in despair. From this tenacity to cling to some ground of confidence, no doubt many persons satisfy themselves with a false hope. They may have professed religion, and enjoyed some marked experiences, but now are destitute of any valid evidence that they are the children of God; yet they cling to their old hope, not from any rational conviction that it is of any value, but from sheer recoil from the thought of being without hope. They fear to examine their case carefully, thoroughly, for they have an indefinable conviction that such an examination would drive them to despair, and they choose rather to rest upon a false, a treacherous foundation, than face the danger, grapple with its worst form, and effect a remedy. Then pride often comes in to aid this reluctance, for having professed religion, their reputation for discretion, sincerity, intelligence is at stake, and they are unwilling to endure the humiliation of confessing that they were deceived, or that they have departed from God. So they hang on to a spurious hope, lull themselves to sleep, dreaming of security when nought but ruin and desolation is before them. Their danger is all the more imminent because they instinctively shy off from the truth, refuse to guage their lives, motives, daily experience by it, and hence it does them little good. They are bound to a false hope by a threefold cord that is not easily broken, and it is more than probable never will be broken at all.

After persons get into the habit of treating danger with indifference, they become more and more heedless, and are more certain to fall into the danger which vigilance might have avoided. Habit is a powerful tyrant to bind by the chords of sin. And woe to the man who imbibes the habit of treating the question of the validity of his hope for eternity with neglect. His damnation is even then nearly as certain as if he were already in the caverns of despair.

How awful is the peril of professors who are cherishing a false hope! Better far that they were now in despair, then they might hear the voice of mercy. But these things are hidden from their eyes. Every christian should often examine his hope, compare it with the truth, see if it will stand the test of the judgment. It is better to be often in trouble about our hope, though it is a good one, than to be content with one that is good for nothing. Moreover, we want present evidence that our hope is good. Because we concluded years ago that we were christians, it by no means follows that we are now such. If we are now unwilling to obey God, if we neglect duty, find the service of Christ irksome and the world more inviting, we should be alarmed. It is more than likely that our hope is on the sand, if such symptoms are manifested. God grant that we may all be honest, examine our hope, and have a true one at the last.

The Chaplain's Story.

A clergyman, who was the chaplain of a little squadron stationed in the Mediterranean for five years, related the following anecdote, which occurred during that time:

The commodore was a frank and generous man, who treated me with marked attention, and I used to preach in all the ships but one. This was a small frigate, and its captain was an irreligious and profane man. He used to say he wanted no Methodist parson for a plot, and he embraced every opportunity of annoying me. Being a person of violent temper, he took offence and insulted the commodore, who meant to send him home. When I heard of his intention, I waited on the commodore, and said I had come to ask a particular favor of him.

"That shall be granted. I am always happy to oblige you. What is it?"

"That you will overlook the conduct of Capt. S.," said I.

"Nay, nay; you can't be serious. Is he not your greatest enemy? and I believe the only man who does not wish to see you on board his ship."

"That's the very reason I ask the favor, commodore. I must practice as well as preach."

"Well, well, 'tis an odd whim; but if, on reflection, I can grant your request without prejudice to his majesty's service, I will do it."

The next day I renewed my petition.

"Well," said he, "if Capt. S. will make a public apology, I will overlook his conduct."

I instantly got into a boat, and rowed to the frigate. The captain met me with a frown upon his countenance; but when I told him my business, I saw a tear in his eye, and taking me by the hand, he said: "Mr.——, I really don't understand your religion, but I understand your conduct, and I thank you."

The affair blew over, and he pressed me to preach in his ship. The first time I went there the crew were dressed in their best clothes, and the captain at my right hand. I could hardly utter a word, my mind was so much moved, and so were the whole crew. There seemed to be a more than ordinary solemnity among us, as I preached to them on the necessity of faith in Christ, and the renewal of their hearts by the Holy Spirit before they could enter heaven.

That very night the ship disappeared, and not a soul survived to tell the tale. None ever knew how it happened; but we supposed, as there had been a gale of wind, she had foundered and went down in deep water.

To make a brilliant stucco whitewash for all buildings, inside and out, take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slaked; add one-fourth pound of whiting, or burnt alum, pulverised, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rye flour, made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of the cleanest glue, dissolved as cabinet makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside. It will be as brilliant as plaster of Paris, and retain the brightness for many years. The east end of the President's house, in Washington, is washed with it.

USE OF BIRDS.—A farmer near Binghamton, N. Y., last year, in order to convince a neighbor of the usefulness of birds, shot a yellow bird in his wheat field, opened its crop, and found in it two hundred weevils, and but four grains of wheat, and in these four grains the weevils had already burrowed.

Power of Consistency.

An eminent divine of this city relates the following anecdote from his own history: When quite a youth, he early made a profession of religion, and soon after entered upon his studies with a view of eventually entering the ministry.—During this period an invitation was tendered him by one of his wealthy townsmen to attend a large party to be given at his house. Having at the start of a Christian life determined to ascribe with due charity the best of motives to the conduct of others, no impropriety was ever imagined, and the invitation was accepted. When the evening arrived, he repaired to the house of his friend, and after spending a short time with some of his fellow-guests, was accosted by his host, who, after a slight conversation, said: "H——, come into the other room and play a game of *cards*." Inexperienced in the ways of polite society as well as of a Christian profession, and conscientiously desirous to do right under all circumstances, he was both mortified and confused at the proposal, and so doubtful as to the proper course of conduct to pursue, that he gave his friend a look of astonishment, turned upon his heel, went to the hall, took his hat, and left the house. When collected in his thoughts, doubts arose in his mind as to the wisdom of his course, but when his pillow that night yielded him rest, his conscience also assured him, that though the world might accuse him of pharisaical austerity, he had escaped consequences beyond his power to estimate.

The next day he received a note from the gentleman at whose house he visited the evening previous, apologizing for having mortified and grieved him, assuring him of his most sincere friendship, and now high esteem, and stated that after his sudden departure, he took occasion to apologize to the company, explaining the cause of his absence. This person was then an unbeliever, but subsequently embraced a hope in Christ, and ever after a strong friendship existed between them. He is now residing in a western city, a man of wealth and influence. The young man is now at the head of one of our most useful, benevolent institutions, and often receives from his friend donations to assist the good work he represents, and is also sometimes reminded of the circumstance related." "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."—*N. Y. Observer.*

Wonderful Deliverance.

The *Watchman* and *Reflector* furnishes the following interesting incident:

A clergyman whom I personally knew, was charged by a woman with crime. A council, consisting of seven clergymen, with other persons, was convened. Two days were consumed by a long detail of circumstances, all of which bore the semblance of guilt, and which were sustained by the solemn affidavit and oath of the accusing party. Some time about ten o'clock of the day, the evidence being all adverse, although the minister solemnly protested his perfect innocence, a resolution was introduced to depose him. To this he requested simply that the action upon it might be deferred until the next morning; which request was granted. He then proposed that the night should be devoted to special prayer, saying: "I believe there is a righteous God in heaven, and who, in his providence,, governs upon earth. I believe I am his servant, and am willing to commit my case to him, after such an exercise in prayer." The clergymen were much exhausted, nevertheless, two of them agreed to his proposition. He proposed that they should occupy distinct rooms until twelve. This being done, they met for social supplication. The two remarked as they met, one to the other, "I have had remarkable freedom in prayer, and I believe light will beam from some quarter, I know not where." While they were in prayer, a loud rap was heard upon the door of the house. A messenger from the dwelling of the accuser was there, with an urgent entreaty that they would come immediately thither. On entering her apartment, she addressed them, saying, "I have sinned. He is perfectly innocent." By circumstances which she related, all were convinced that she then told the truth. She had been suddenly prostrated by disease, which terminated fatally. Her statements were given to the public. Great fear fell upon the people. A most powerful revival of religion ensued The man of God was heard with great effect long after, as he ministered at the altar, living in respect of all, and died in the sweetness of Christian assurance, leaning his head upon the arm of Jesus. And to this day many remember well the emphasis with which these words were quoted in that region, namely, "Verily there is a reward for the righteous; verily he is a God that judgeth the earth."

Life's Last Hours.

Life's last hours are grand, testing hours. Death tries all our principles and lays bare all our foundation. Many have acted the hypocrite in life, who were forced to be honest in the hour of death.—Misgivings of heart, that have been kept secret through life, have come out in death; and many who seemed all fair and right for heaven, have had to declare that they had only been self-deceived.

A gentleman of renown was on his dying bed, when a friend near at hand spoke of the Saviour. "As to the Bible," he replied, "it may be true; I do not know." "What then are your prospects?" he was asked. He replied in whispers, which indeed were thunders, "Very dark—*very dark.*" "But have you no light from the Sun of Righteousness? Have you done justice to the Bible?" "Perhaps not, he replied; but it is now to late—too *late.*"

A mother, who had laughed at religion and religious people, was seen restless and miserable on her bed of death. She desired that her children should be called—they came; in broken accents she addressed them: "My children, I have been leading you in the wrong road all your life; I now find the broad road ends in destruction; I did not believe it before. O, seek to serve God, and try to find the gate to heaven, though you may never meet your mother there." Her lips were closed forever, and her spirit departed to its account, while the household looked on terror-struck. Mother! Father! would you die thus? O no. Then point to heaven, and lead the way.

Labor for "Particular Persons."

On his death-bed, David Brainerd said one day, "It is a great comfort for me to think that I have done a little for God in the world. Oh! it is but a very small matter, yet I have done a little, and I lament that I have not done more for him. There is nothing in the world worth livin, for, but doing good, and finishing God's work; doing the work that Christ did. * * * My greatest joy and comfort has been to do something for *promoting the interests of religion and the* SOULS OF PARTICULAR PERSONS."

There is a principle contained in this last sentence which is worthy of the serious consideration of all who desire to "save souls from death."

Let me illustrate my thought by facts: A lady at the west had a Sabbath school class, to teach which she made diligent preparations. Her instructions in the class were necessarily of a somewhat general nature; but she desired that each of her scholars should be converted to God. Therefore it was her habit to pray specifically for each scholar, and them to visit each one in her home for the purpose of special religious conversation. She labored to save, not her *class*, but the "particular souls" in her class. It is worth repeating that this humble, faithful teacher, had reason to believe that each of her scholars had become a true Christian.

The late Rev. Dr. Spencer, in one of those admirable volumes, "A Pastor's Sketches," has given an intensely interesting narrative of one morning's labors in looking after "particular souls." It was a less obtrusive labor than to hold a large audience, a congregation, in earnest attention to the preached word, but he was surprised to find five young persons, with each of whom he conversed alone, anxious and inquiring the way of salvation. The turning point in each case seemed to be the special effort to save, not a congregation, but a particular soul. Each one thus labored with was led to Christ, and it is not improbable that had that personal labor been withheld the consequences might have been fatal. In greater or less degree every successful pastor has had some similar experience.—*N. Y. Ob.*

A Beautiful Allusion.

Mr. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, in his address at the late Musical Festival in Boston, alludes to the contemplated submarine telegraph in these words:

"On Christmas Eve, in the year 1814, the treaty of Peace between England and the United States was signed at Ghent—a worthy commemoration of that blessed event when the Herald Angles were heard singing to the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem, 'Peace on earth, good will towards men.' But that treaty was not known on this side the ocean for six or seven weeks after its date. The great battle of New Orleans, as you well know, was fought at least two weeks after that treaty of peace was signed. Our modern system of railroads and steamers and telegraphs might have saved that effusion of fraternal blood, might have deprived individual heroes, might have deprived our country and its history, of all the glory which belonged to that really great victory. If that gigantic Ocean Harp, which is at this moment in process of being strung, whose deep diapason is destined to produce a more magical music on the sea than mythology or modern fable ever ascribed to siren, mermaid, or Arion; if the mysterious gamut of that profound submarine chord had been in successful operation then, as we hope it soon will be, between St. John's and Valentia Bay, those cotton-bag ramparts at New Orleans might never have been celebrated in history; while of those who so gallantly defended them many would not have been laid so low, and some perhaps would hardly have risen so high."

GERMAN LEGIONITE MARRIAGES.—The whole of the German Legion has now disapp ared from Colchester Camp, and scarcely a servant girl, farm or domestic, remains behind, much to the inconvenience of the inhabitants, who find great difficulty in procuring assistance in their houses, upwards of 300 girls and women "of a certain age" having found husbands in the legion, whom they have accompanied to the Cape. During the rage at Colchester for wiving, some very ludicrous scenes occurred. Three comrades of the legion, in their search for wives, happened to fall in with, and become acquainted with, three young women, sisters; and after a few days of friendly intercourse, the girls were induced to promise to marry each her man, and accompany him to the African wilds, in pursuance of which the whole party, three men and their intendeds, appeared before the chaplain of the corps, a German—with some dozens of other aspirants for matrimonial bonds. The ceremony having been duly performed, the three couples left, but the males returned within a few minutes, and complained that the person had married each to the wrong girl, not the one he had selected before appearing at the altar. This was a terrible dilemma, which an English clergyman would have found insurmountable; however, the German chaplain got over the obstacles by desiring men to go away and settle the business among themselves. They accordingly retired, but returned in half an hour, very happy, saying that they had arranged the matter amicably, and to the satisfaction of the ladies. They had made the exchange, and each had the lass he originally intended for his wife.

A CURIOUS FACT.—At the scientific convention at Albany, Prof. Gibson remarked upon a curious connection of geometry and language. Three letters occur in almost all primative languages. They are a line, an angle and a circle—thus: I, A, O. In almost all languages these letters are used in the word expressing Divinity. In Hebrew, Ioe is a name of Divinity. Greek AIO, the root of *aiensis*, the eternal. In Hindoo, Japanese, and other Asiatic tongues, the same letters are used similarly. In Indian, these letters occur in "Maniton," the word for Spirit. These letters in the old Greek or Phœnician alphabet, are the first, last and middle letters, signifying the beginning, middle and end—alpha, Iota and Omega.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.—Of $41,448,000 invested in manufactures in the principal manufacturing towns and cities of New England, $14,468,000, or 35 per cent., has been hopelessly sunk. The manufacturing stocks of Manchester sells at 83; of Lowell 81, Biddeford 66, Nashua 58, Salmon 44¼, Lawrence 44¼, Lowistes 42.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Jersey Pearl Fishery.

When the intelligence was first promulgated that the inhabitants of the State of Camden and Amboy were finding pearls in shallow Jersey brooks, and fishing up untold treasures from the slimy depths of Jersey mud, the public were naturally skeptical, and disposed to look upon the whole thing as a testaceous trick, a bivalvular hoax—in short, a fish story. But when it was rumored that Jersey pearls had been offered in the New York market, and that a single one had been purchased by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., for the substantial sum of $1,000, an air of authenticity was given to the stories, and the thing seemed worthy of investigation. One of our reporters was dispatched to the scene of operations, and he learned that not only have a quantity of valuable pearls been found by accident, but that the prospect of obtaining more is so good that a number of persons in and about Paterson have abandoned their regular avocations, and betaken themselves to pearl fishing, in the hope, which may not in all cases prove delusive, of speedily realizing fortunes.

The discovery of the first pearl was purely accidental, the Jerseymen no more supposing that pearl oysters existed in their fresh water brooks, than that diamonds grew on their peach trees, or that every head of cabbage in the land was stuffed with rubies and emeralds. In the latter part of Feb., Mr. David Howell, a poor shoemaker of Paterson, finding work scarce, money hard to get, and bread difficult to procure without either, at the suggestion of a neighbor, collected a quantity of muscels from a little stream known as the Notch Brook, to make a dainty meal for himself and family. He first boiled the shell fish, but finding that a single cooking did not render them tender and paletable, he afterwards fried the same over in fat, which so softened their obduracy as to render them eatable. In the course of the repast, Mr. Howell discovered in one of the muscles a stony substance of a spherical shape, and of considerable size. Having some vague ideas upon the subject of jewels, he preserved the curious stone, and submitted it to a jeweler for examination. He was then informed that the stone was a genuine pearl, of dimensions which dealers in precious stones considered fabulous, until the specimen was placed before their eyes, and which, had not its lustre been utterly ruined by the several culinary opperations to which it had been subjected, would have been worth, at least, $25,000. Here was Cleopatra outdone with a vengence. She regaled her sweetheart, Antony, with a few small pearls dissolved in a vinegar stew, and for this trifle, the carping world has called her extravagant. What will they now say of the Jersey journeymen shoemaker, who served up to the partner of his bosom, for lunch, a $25,000 pearl in a fried clam.

Mr. David Howell, this fortunate unfortunate, resolved to make the best of his happy unhappy fortune. He accordingly sold the big pearl for twenty-five or thirty dollars, as a curiosity, and recalling to mind the old proverb: "There are as good fish in the sea as have ever been caught," he took off his coat, and set to work to find more. He has since that time abjured the lapstone, and successfully continued his search for the treasures. His labors have been rewarded by the discovery of a number of smaller pearls of considerable value, none of them, however, approaching in size the first one; although he considered even these smaller ones luxuries too costly for his own private table, and has disposed of them to persons who could better afford all the delicacies of the season, and who are at perfect liberty to cook them, if they think fit.

The news of Mr. Howell's fortune soon leaked out, his neighbors became interested in the matter, and resolved, also, to go pearl fishing. Messrs. Jacob Quackenbush, a boss carpenter, of Peterson, and his brother John, went on an Exploring Expedition in the Notch Brook, and found several of the valuable gems, and among them the largest one which has yet been offered for sale, and which was purchased, at a risk, by Tiffany & Co., for $900, and is valued by the present holder at $1,500, and, it is not impossible, may yet be disposed of for a much larger sum. The other smaller ones, found by Mr. Quackenbush and his brother, were sold for sums ranging from $5 to $75 each. It is the intention of Tiffany & Co., to send the large one to Paris to find a market, and it is not at all impossible that the big Jersey pearl may yet adorn an Imperial diadem.

The pearl muscle is found on the bottom of the brooks, or sticking in the soft mud at the sides; and the manner of taking them is by simply wading in the water, and groping in the mud with the naked hands The streams in which they are found, are, throughout most of their course, very shallow—not more than mid-leg deep.

The one thing to be regretted about the matter is, that it completely destroys the former poetry of pearl fishing. Hereafter, when the romantic belle looks upon the lustrous pearl of price which adorns her snowy neck, her thoughts will no longer be of the fearless diver, and his perilous decents to the "dark, unfathomed caves of ocean," amid the myriad treasures of the deep; to the coral forests, the golden sands, and among the green-haired mermadens, braving all unknown and terrible monsters of the sea, to pluck from its dark bosom a gem for the brow of beauty. But she will call to mind a more real picture, that of a sturdy Jerseyman in India rubber boots, with his coat off and his shirt sleeves rolled up, wading up to his knees in dirty water, and poking his long fingers into the slimy mud to drag out fresh water clams

A STRANGE CASE.—James Daily died sometime ago in Cincinnati, leaving a considerable fortune. In a recent suit it appears that over thirty years ago he married in Ireland, and lived with his wife till she was the mother of four children.—He then came to the United States, intenting, he said, to send for her. In 1831, he married in Cincinnati, and lived with his second wife till his death, she also being the mother of several children. A few years before he died, his first wife heard that he was living in Cincinnati, and came out from Ireland. He was terribly perplexed by his two wives, yet admitted his first marriage. The second wife, however, succeeded in inducing him to convey all his property to trustees for her benefit. The first wife brought suit for dower, and the court awarded it to her.

THE FIRESIDE.

A Noble Poem on Kane.

This is pronounced the finest poem that has been written, up to the present time, on the death of our countryman, ELISHA KANE. The author is an Englishman, Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien:

KANE—DIED FEBRUARY 16, 1857.

ALOFT, upon an old basaltic crag, [Pole,
Which sculped by keen winds that defend the
Gazes with dead face on the seas that roll
Around the secret of the mystic zone,
A mighty nation's star-bespangled flag
Flutters alone.
And underneath, upon the lifeless front
Of that drear cliff, a simple name is traced;
Fit type of him, who, famishing and gaunt,
But with a rocky purpose in his soul,
Breasted the gathering snows,
Clung to the drifting floes,
By want beleaguered, and by winter chased,
Seeking the brother lost amid that frozen waste.

Not many months ago we greeted him,
Crowned with the icy honors of the North.
Across the land his hard-won fame went forth,
And Maine's deep woods were shaken limb by limb.
His own mild Keystone State, sedate and prim,
Burst from decorous quiet as he came.
Hot Southern lips, with eloquence aflame,
Sounded his triumph. Texas, wild and grim,
Proffered its horny hand. The large-lunged West,
From out its giant breast,
Yelled its frank welcome. And from main to main,
Jubilant to the sky,
Thundered the mighty cry.
HONOR TO KANE!

In vain—in vain beneath his feet we flung
The reddening roses! All in vain we poured
The golden wine, and round the shining board
Sent the toast circling, till the rafters rung
With the thrice-tripled honors of the feast!
Scarce the buds wilted and the voices ceased
Ere the pure light that sparkled in his eyes,
Bright as auroral fires in Southern skies,
Faded and faded. And the brave young heart
That the relentless Arctic winds had robbed
Of all its vital heat, in that long quest
For the lost captain, now within his breast
More and more faintly throbbed.
His was the victory; but as his grasp
Closed on the laurel crown with eager clasp.
Death launched a whistling dart;
And ere the thunders of applause were done
His bright eyes closed forever on the sun!
Too late—too late the splendid prize he won
In the Olympic race of Science and of Art!

Like to some shattered berg that, pale and lone,
Drifts from the white North to a Tropic zone,
And in the burning day
Wastes peak by peak away,
Till on some rosy even
It dies with sunlight blessing it; so he
Tranquilly floated to a Southern sea,
And melted into heaven!

He needs no tears, who lived a noble life!
We will not weep for him who died so well;
But we will gather round the hearth, and tell
The story of his strife.
Such homage suits him well;
Better than funeral pomp, or passing bell!

What tale of peril and self-sacrifice!
Prisoned amid the fastnesses of ice,
With hunger howling o'er the wastes of snow!
Night lengthening into months; the ravenous floe
Crunching the massive ships, as the white bear
Crunches his prey. The insufficient share
Of loathsome food;
The lethargy of famine; the despair
Urging to labor, nervelessly pursued;
Toil done with skinny arms, and faces hued
Like pallid masks, while dolefully behind
Glimmered the fading embers of a mind!
That awful hour, when through the prostrate band
Delirium stalked, laying his burning hand
Upon the ghastly foreheads of the crew.
The whispers of rebellion, faint and few
At first, but deepening ever till they grew
Into black thoughts of murder: such the throng
Of horrors round the Hero. High the song
Should be that hymns the noble part he played!
Wanting himself—yet ministering aid
To all around him. By a mighty will
Living defiant of the wants that kill,
Because his death would seal his comrades' fate;
Cheering with ceaseless and inventive skill
Those Polar winters, dark and desolate.
Equal to every trial, every fate,
He stands, until spring, tardy with relief,
Unlocks the icy gate,
And the pale prisoners thread the world once more,
To the steep cliffs of Greenland's pastoral shore,
Bearing their dying chief!

Time was when he should gain his spurs of gold
From royal hands, who wooed the knightly state;
The knell of old formalities is tolled,
And the world's knights are now self-consecrate.
No grander episode doth chivalry hold
In all its annals, back to Charlemange,
Than that long vigil of unceasing pain,
Faithfully kept, through hunger and through cold,
By the good Christian knight, ELISHA KANE.

From the Evangelist.

ENTHUSIASM IN BUSINESS

REV. CHARLES WHITE, D.D., WABASH COLLEGE.

Enthusiasm subserves another valuable purpose. It assists an adequate appreciation of the proper functions and true dignity of the profession which has been chosen.

It is of no small importance in the useful spheres of life to have competent impressions of the nature and importance of their duties. The qualifications which men will struggle for, as also the zest and skill, and effectiveness with which they will use them, will depend largely upon the estimate they make of the honor and responsibility which wait upon their steps.

He that is aware fully that he is to take direction of large masses of men; to be the upholder of lofty principles, the dispenser of earthly knowledge, the bearer of the light of life, the defender of the oppressed, the vindicator of the calumniated, the benefactor of after times—such a man will rise up to his circumstances; spread his spirit to the circumference his exertions are to fill; widen the shoulders of his interior man to the mighty responsibilities which press upon him. Place on a common, competent man, a crown; and he grows kingly in his bearing, in his large views, in his munificent plans. Seat a medium scholar in the chair of philosophy, and you have given a metaphysical turn to his speculations, you have incited him to profounder inquiries, to graver disquisitions, to nicer searches after accuracy of thought and precision of language, to a closer consecutiveness of reasoning, and a deeper reverence for philosophical truths.

Make him a general, and he has suddenly a military air, disdains all low things; is the personification of the gentlemanly cavalier, is the soul of honor, is the model of true soldierly bravery! This "Esprit du Corps," this feeling of the dignity and responsibility of position, which effectively arouses and spirits men to corresponding qualification and power, is no part of a cold insensate nature. It lives only in men of animated, abiding enthusiasm.

Ever carrying enough of vivacious inspiration all fresh in our hearts, to keep us thoroughly appreciative of the intellectual and moral sphere which we occupy, of all the good services justly appertaining to that sphere, we shall find our slumbering powers unusually aroused to general achievement, especially to the discharge of the proper duties which our station assigns to us.

Gentlemen in either of the professions—made by an inspiring enthusiasm to grow in head and heart upward to their legitimate standing and dignity, made by the same inspiration sternly to resolve that every responsibility shall be borne, and every service performed as ably and honorably as human powers allow, such professional gentlemen are sure of eminence, honor and usefulness.

They elevate and distinguish a chosen profession and then stand at the top of it.

To commend to young practitioners a deep quenchless enthusiasm that shall so bear them to commanding position, is not encouraging a corrupt and censurable ambition.

It is well that the proper dignities and duties of one's own sphere honestly and industriously reached, should be unhesitatingly and trustingly assumed.

The noble eagle need not suppose modesty requires that he humble himself to offensive, dusty places, on the earth. Let him up to the deep heaven—it is his own natural home.

Nor need the sun in his humility undertake to move around our little planet.—Let the grand central orb fulfil his appropriate great office, and carry his family of worlds around, bathed in his warmth and glory! Let every professional aspirant kindle himself to understand, to reach, to hold, to honor his legitimate sphere of industry and accomplishment.

Enthusiasm assists to confine men to their own appropriate vocation.

Herein is a grand secret of success.—One profession is enough for this brief life. It is important that the question as to what we will do in the world be first settled definitively; then that our entire selves be converged upon our own proper duty in our own proper sphere.

This does not make narrow the boundary of professional inquiry. Gentlemen of the professions may seek contributions from every accessible region of the intellectual world as freely as the atmosphere drinketh up evaporations from the whole face of the earth. But they are not to distil their precious accumulations when made upon all fields, as the munificent clouds do. Their treasures, not large enough for this, need to be concentrated upon their one chosen sphere of life. A special aid in converging everything upon one's own selected calling, is a profound and enthusiastic interest in that calling. It is the engine all alive with fire that pushes against currents, and across currents and through whirlpools straight to the landing point. It is the soul all burning with professional ardor that goes full in the teeth of the besetments of indolence and avarice and ambition, and pleasure, and moves right on unchangeably in the adopted purpose and vocation of life.

The physician of suitable zeal in his profession will never attempt to plunge into the management of litigations, and involve himself in indictments, prosecutions, defences, pleadings, cross-examinings, foreclosures, writs, judgments.

The lawyer if intensely enthusiastic in the proper loyal business of his office will abjure amputations, venesections, cataplasms, distinctions of allopathy, homeopathy, hydropathy, eclecticism.

The clergyman, if deeply earnest, warmly sincere, knowing nothing, wishing to know nothing but Christ and him crucified, keeps clean and clear from *materia medica*, surgical knives and bygiene, as also from all pandects and digests and law trials, and decisions and commentaries and legislative enactments and attorneyships and judgeships.

The statesman, when carried forward in his appropriate great duties by a heart swelling full and warm, fills his head, and important hours, otherwise all crowded, with none of the cares, ingenuities, profits of other callings. He acquaints himself with constitutions, domestic and foreign relations, general improvements, mercantile confidence, national legislation, universal protection of property, life and hapiness, the interests of commerce, manufactures and agriculture.

Such condensation upon a chosen profession as the result of a hearty enthusiasm, being the best assureance of eminence, fair renown, solid usefulness, it is greatly wise that we let our hearts burn to that single focus, our one selected main business of life. The mountain is so held fast by an aggregated attraction that no earthquake convulsions beneath, no revolutions above, unsettle it at all from its broad base.

Let our profession, honorable and useful, draw us in like manner down upon its bosom, in like manner settle us there immovably! Let men kindle and keep up enthusiasm enough in their one great life-work, to gather upon it all their powers; to contribute to it all their acquired and acquirable knowledge; to bend in upon it the light of every science, the illustration of every literature, the grace of every art, the incitement of every noble example.

BURNED TO CINDERS.—Professor Youman, in a learned lecture on chemistry, said:

What is the relation of oxygen to the living body? Every animal is busy drawing in and throwing out air—an increasing tidal ebb and flow. The oxygen of the air passes through the membranes of the lungs, is taken up by the blood, and carried to all parts of the body. It does here what it does everywhere—it burns. Slow combustion goes on in the body, and carbonic acid and water are produced. This combustion is necessary to keep up heat and fever, and the oxygen of the air must have carbon and hydrogen, in the form of food and drink, to feed upon.—Cut off a man from everything but air, and the oxygen at every breath will cut away a portion of his own frame. The most combustible parts are first consumed; he grows lighter and more emaciated every hour. First, the fat disappears, then the muscles are assailed, and lastly, the devouring glare, oxygen, attacks the brain and nerves, delirium ensues, and death closes the scene. Men say he has been starved to death, but the scientific truth is, that he has been burned to cinders.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

INTERVIEW OF SOLON AND CRŒSUS.—This interview is memorable. Crœsus addressed his guest:—"My guest, I know you have travelled much; but have you ever seen any one dressed as splendidly as I am?" "Yes," replied the philosopher; "peacocks possess something more magnificent, since all their brilliancy is the gift of nature, and therefore the acquisition of it is free from care." Crœsus was greatly surprised by this answer, and ordered his servants to display all his most precious treasures, and then asked him: "Have you ever seen a man happier than I?" In reply, Solon gave the preference, first, to an Athenian named Tellus, who lived with the esteem of all, and died in battle at the moment of victory; and secondly, to two brothers, who died without pain after performing an act of filial affection which has rendered them famous. When the king indignantly asked if he found no place for *him* among the happy, Solon replied with his celebrated aphorism, "No man can be considered happy till after his death;"—a maxim which the subsequent reverses of Crœsus abundantly confirmed. Luther says:—"We are masters of life and death; we who believe in the Master of life and death."

FACIL FINDING.—Having in my youth, notions of severe piety, says a celebrated Persian writer, I used to rise in the night to watch, pray and read the Korah.—One night as I was engaged in these exercises, my father, a man of practical virtue, awoke while I was reading. "Behold," said I to him, "thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone wake to praise God." "Son of my soul," he answered, "It is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.

REV. DR. NELSON.—ASA TURNER, in a recent notice of *Dr* Nelson, says: He said to me one day, "Br. T. what a glorious inheritance souls will be in another world. How rich the man will be who is the instrument of saving one hundred. Oh! I will fast and labor and pray that I may have this inheritance. I will try and win the prize." His whole life was an illustration of this declaration.

In speaking or writing, first understand the subject—then speak or write so plain that others may understand it; and do all with as few words as possible.

If a man is not tall at twenty; handsome at thirty; wise at forty; and rich at fifty; he will never be tall, handsome, wise, nor rich.

He who will begin the world with a dollar, if he doubles his interest every year, will in a few years be worth enough to purchase Attica.

FAME.—It was Cato, who said that "he would rather have posterity inquire why no statutes were erected to him, than why they were."

Do I not kill my enemies by making them my friends?—*Emperor Sigismund.*

Be thou as chaste as ice, pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny.

A WELL GOVERNED STATE.

Where spades grow bright, and idle words grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;
Where church-paths are with frequent feet outworn,
Law courts yards weedy, silent, and forlorn.
Where doctors foot it and where farmers ride.
Where age abounds and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people and well governed State.

Valuable Information.

WEEDS.—Those who have visited the nursery of William Reed, at Elizabath, New Jersey, have seen twenty acres free from weeds. We once heard the question asked of Mr. Reed, how he managed to have his weeds so thoroughly pulled? He replied that "they were never pulled, but that the cultivator and other tools were run between the trees and crops so frequently, that the weeds were disturbed and destroyed before they became large enough to pull." The only question in our mind was, "Will so many disturbances of the soil as would be neccessary to destro

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 9, 1857.

ALL business letters for the *Pacific*, and all remittances must be sent to Joseph Weed, Esq; all other communications to the Editors.

Repudiation—The Pecuniary View.

This is the least important view in which the question presents itself to us; yet from it a strong argument can be drawn against repudiation. Let us consider first how small an amount five millions of dollars really is for California to pay. It is not a debt that would distress either of our three large cities, and it ought not to be a bugbear to the State. It ought not certainly to tempt us to do an act even of doubtful morality. It is estimated that twenty-five millions of dollars have been expended in boring the mining tunnels of one county alone in the State—Sierra county. A few such enterprising miners could soon work off this debt for us. Nearly twelve millions of dollars have been expended in cutting ditches for mining purposes. A half million of dollars are spent in the vicinity of one town, Oroville, in fluming two thousand feet of the Feather for the purpose of taking gold from the bed. This is but a specimen of the facilities afforded here for the wise employment of capital, and it may be advantageously invested to a thousand fold greater extent for the certain production of wealth. We have also an energetic people. John Jacob Astor by his individual exertions, accumulated a property of fourteen millions of dollars in the course of a few years. It would have been a small thing for him to have paid the debt of this State. And shall a whole people, almost a nation, be tempted to do a dishonest, or at least a dishonorable action rather than undertake to pay, with all the time they may require for doing it, as much as a third part of the life-earnings of one man? There are thousands of men in this State, any one of whom believes himself almost a match for the great fur trader, and real estate holder. Our mountains are full of quartz leads. Mills will soon range along the streams, or be perched on the shelving mountain-sides by hundreds or thousands. A few mills would grind out this amount in a half dozen years. A small tax would do it. This is our period of depression. In our isolation the westward-rolling wave of immigration falls short of reaching our distant coast. But soon the desert will be bridged, and, the way once opened, multitudes shall come to share the advantages here offered. When a highway has been effected, the next immigration to this State shall be more marvelous, even, than the rush which occurred when the first surprise of gold took the world by storm. It is only the interest upon this debt that we are required to pay; something about fifty thousand dollars a year; less than twenty-five cents a year to each person in the State. For the small sum of twenty-five cents a year, a citizen of California talk of repudiating!—he had better sell *himself* for two bits first. We know that it is a larger amount than this upon each tax-payer, and we know and feel how cruelly the tax-payers of the State have been ground to the dust by the *harpies* in public places. Let epithets be piled on them, and scorn accumulate against them. They are lean as the harpy brood, for thrift is not with such. And poor as they are in money, they are more wretchedly poor in respect to any public esteem. We know how every interest, and every industrious class have suffered in this State, cursed of politicians. Yet let not this discourage us from putting our shoulders to a burthen which we cannot honorably decline. The good name of the State has been maintained in spite of political corruption, because it was believed that the masses of the people were true.

In point of pecuniary advantage, we do not hesitate to say, it would be bad policy and a losing operation to repudiate. If the State sets out, as it will, in earnest, to pay this debt and maintain its honor, it has a strong motive impelling to economy and watchfulness in future. Should the State rob its creditors, its officers might well, and would presume on the moral laxness which that fact should indicate, to rob the State of just so much again. The only fear resting upon the officials of a State as we have abundantly proved, is imposed by a high public sentiment. That sentiment cannot be supposed to exist when a State will deliberately wrong its creditors, for no other reason than that it has suffered from another party—its own agents; and when those creditors had received no notice that is sufficient either in law or equity, to absolve us from responsibility concerning the acts of the accredited agents of the State. Again, as a simple means of inducing a valuable immigration, it would be cheaper to pay this debt than to repudiate. We may call the act by some specious name, such as refusing to acknowledge the lawless acts of our legislators, but abroad it is REPUDIATION; just that in Roman letters. And none can deny that that name would keep away more men from the State than the fact of a ten million debt would do, and those too, of the very kind of people whom we most want to have come here. It would keep away more capital every five years than would suffice to pay the debt, and more nerve, and bone, and sinew, that would work it out of our hills and our grain fields, than the debt amounts to, a hundred fold. Immigration—a great body of men to roll in their strength upon us is all we want to make this a land of surpassing wealth. And the very way to prevent that tidal current of brawn and muscle, of intelligence and virtue, is to *repudiate*. Say we will not pay what is justly due to the creditors of *a great State*.

And we are not so independent of the good will of the States; on the contrary, we are most dependent upon it. Without national roads, without a railroad, we *cannot* attain the desired population, for a quarter of a century.

The country is kindly disposed towards California. The people of the States have watched our unparalleled history, and they have by one common voice demanded governmental action towards the union of this land to their own by post roads, and a *railroad*. Every movement is in that direction. The Wagon Road Appropriation is in that direction. The very troubles in Mormondom are in that direction. The great cumbrous body moves slowly, but it moves in national action. The sympathy of the nation is with us now. It has kindled with our struggles. It has felt for our wrongs. Should the people of this State now vote to *repudiate*, they would lose five millions a year for the next ten years, in money, and in that which produces money; not to mention other loss. In the money light it is miserable, suicidal policy. California is so endowed by nature, such a legacy awaits her, that it would be insufferably mean in *her* to repudiate. It *might* be forgiven in the infancy of some wretched, scraggy little State; but in this State—never. Let the thing "not so much as be named among you." It is miserable policy as well as bad faith. It would be as if a young man, heir to a boundless fortune and a noble name, should, in his minority and dependence, commit some deed of meanness and guilt, which he could never shake from his name, nor purge from his conscience. In after time he would give half his great inheritance to atone for the short-sighted, foolish act. Young, noble California! *repudiate*, and the weight of that little word hanging over you, would be heavier than the heaviest five millions ever weighed. Do it, and that deed would have need to be reversed before prosperity would ever return to us.

Reforms in the Merchant Service.

It is with great gratification that we announce the beginning of a movement in the right quarter, to abolish some of the abuses which have so long prevailed in our commercial marine. These abuses we have frequently spoken of, and urged upon the attention of merchants, and ship owners, incurring often no little censure for so doing. But they have at length become so flagrant, and are occasioning, at least indirectly, such crushing losses to the owners and Insurance Companies, as to compel notice. Official reports have come from England exposing and complaining of the cruelties suffered by seamen, and the daily press have reiterated and commented upon them till the public attention is well aroused, and the inquiry begins to be asked, what can be done to correct these abuses?

This subject was taken up in the Chamber of Commerce of New York, at a recent meeting, and referred for investigation to an able committee of twelve, of which Mr. Petit, the President, is chairman. That committee, with commendable promptness, met on the 8th, of April, and appointed sub-committees as follows

"To confer with the shipping masters and landlords as to any improvement which can be be adopted in the mode of shipping crews, and also to inquire into the state of sailor's boarding houses: Messrs. E. E. Morgan, J. J. Williams, and E. Richardson."

"To inquire into the alleged abusive treatment of seamen and into the alleged collusion of officers of ships and boarding house runners in the enlistment of crews: Messrs. P. Perit, T. Tietaos, F. M. French, J. D. Jones, R. L. Taylor, and Geo. Briggs."

"To inquire into the expediency and practicability of shipping crews without advances; and also as to the means by which encouragement can be given to the enlistment of apprentices in the marine service: Messrs. A. C. Kingsland, R. B. Minturn, and Henry Grinnell."

This is laying out the ground right, and we hope and trust that the sub-committees will go into the work thoroughly. It is only with thoroughness that anything effectual can be accomplished. The evils complained of, especially such as pertain to the shipping of seamen, have grown into a system, which, like a cancer, can only be remedied by extirpation, root and branch. There are too many unprincipled men who live by the gains of this system, sucking the very life of the sailor, to be dislodged from their grasp upon him by half-way measures.—*Sailors' Magazine.*

This "movement in the right quarter" cannot be too highly commended. And it may not be generally understood by our readers that a similar one is greatly needed in this city.

All the abuses that are practiced in New York, are practised here, and up to this time there has been very little attention paid to them.

Nothing can be done to remedy these evils without a Seamen's Home, where the debauching influence of common sailors' boarding houses can be avoided. This, thanks to the energy of a few ladies, we at last have.

But it is only an experiment, as yet, and needs the constant care of the Christian community. With this, it can be made a permanent institution in the city. We have also a Seamens' Chapel. If, now, the attention of our citizens could be directed to the work of reforming the monstrous abuses that are practiced on seamen by means of rum and runners, and providing for them a safe home and means of instruction, it would result in the immediate elevation of the character of the seamen of our port, and ultimately, of course, in the advantage of all whose property is intrusted to their keeping during the long voyages between this port and others, whence our goods must come.

Fourth of July.

The National Holiday, in this city, passed off with less display than usual. The weather was beautiful, and our citizens appeared to enjoy themselves quite as well as on other anniversaries of the day when the celebration was more showy, and the preparations more elaborate. Several volunteer military companies marched through the streets in the morning, among which was a company of lads, under the command of Capt. Egan, who made a most soldierly appearance, marching with all the gravity and decorum of veterans. A company wearing the old continental uniform attracted much attention.

Several large parties went on excursions in steamboats, sailing vessels, boats, stages and every other possible mode of conveyance—every one consulting his or her own taste in taking pleasure according to their own fancies.

Few accidents marred the enjoyments of the day. What did occur, were as usual, mainly attributed to the great curse of our country, the use of intoxicating drinks. One young man lost his life in consequence, while the unfortunate individual who was the instrument of his death, while defending his own life from the drunken fury of his assailant, will remember the deed to his dying day, with sorrow. When will the happy day arrive when we shall be as independent of this domestic foe, as we are of all foreign dominion, in this favored land?

LADIES' PROTECTION AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—"For the love of God," is the appeal with which the poor beggar claims assistance; for the love of heaven and of humanity may our citizens help on the work in which the ladies of the Protection and Relief Society are engaged. Many cases of destitution are now pressing upon them, but the funds of the Society are low. Contributions are always gratefully received and carefully and faithfully applied. The anniversary of the Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the Congregational Church. Reports will be read and an address is expected from Rev. Mr. Lacy.

CONCERT.—A Concert will be given on next Thursday evening, at the Congregational Church, by amateur singers, for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Davis, Pastor of the Union Mariner's Church. We understand that about forty musicians have engaged their services for the occasion. The Concert is to be under the direction of Mr. Harold, and will no doubt be a fine affair. We commend the object heartily to the sympathies of citizens.

A GOOD STEP.—We notice by the Placerville *American* that the principal grocers and provision dealers, and a few merchants engaged in other branches of trade in Placerville, Diamond Springs, El Dorado, and Coon Hollow, have mutually agreed to suspend business on the Sabbath day. They announced this agreement in a card published in the *American*. We are heartily glad to see this step. All efforts to obtain legal provision to accomplish this end have been fruitless. We hope that it will now be done voluntarily throughout the mountains. Traders who desire this reform, will discriminate in their custom, and patronize those in preference, who will cease desecrating the Sabbath.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Union, for reports from the different Sabbath Schools, addresses, singing by the children, and prayer, will be held on Sunday evening, 12th inst., in the Folsom street Methodist E. Church, at 7½ o'clock. Superintendents, teachers, scholars and all interested in giving Sabbath School instruction to the young, are particularly invited to be present.

JOSEPH F. LAMKIN, Secretary.

DEDICATION.—The new Congregational church is to be dedicated at Petaluma, Sunday the 19th inst.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (N. S.)

This Ecclesiastical body held its annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, commencing May 21. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hickock, the Moderator of the last Assembly, from Exodus 17: 11—13. "And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed," &c. From this memorable piece of history, the preacher drew the inference, as a general principle, that God's arrangements faithfully executed, will always ensure success. This is eminently true in reference to the Christian Church. The Church of God thoroughly organized, and faithfully at work, will be perpetually triumphant.

Rev. Dr. Fisher, of Cincinnati, was elected Moderator.

Among the leading items of business, was the discussion and adoption, with some slight alterations, of a very able report on Education, prepared and presented by Rev. Thornton A. Mills, Secretary of that department. Two hundred and thirty-four students are reported as in course of preparation for the ministry. The Committee have entered upon a very thorough plan for the wise application of the funds of the Church, in aiding such as require assistance in their preparation for the ministry.

The debate upon slavery was in the highest degree interesting and important. The Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, Rev. Dr. Allen, of Cincinnati, read before the Assembly a report, re-affirming the expressed views of previous General Assemblies upon the subject, and adding more explicit declarations, declaring an unqualified disapproval and condemnation of the sentiments expressed in a memorial from the Lexington Presbytery—South; in which it is stated that a number of their ministers and church members hold slaves, believing it to be "right," without adding any limitation or qualification to the expression. The report also condemns the idea that slavery is right, as held by some in this sense, viz:

"That it stands in all respects upon the same basis with the natural relations which the Almighty has established, such as those of parent and child and husband and wife, that of consequence it is a desirable system of itself and ought to be perpetuated. * * * * * * "When the Almighty establishes relations which are in any degree irresponsible to human authority, such as those of husband and wife, and parent and child, he guards them by an affection so tender, that the erring is generally on the side of over-indulgence, rather than rigidness. In this affection of the husband and father, the wife and child have a safe-guard which is much more effectual than any which human law could give. Not so with the relation of Autocrat in the State, or Master in a private life. The subject and servant need the protection of law, a law which will recognize every right of humanity. This Assembly can never consent to the idea that under the teachings of our Redeemer, and the increasing light of the Holy Spirit's influence, Slavery ought to be perpetual. Such opinions are contrary alike to the Revalation of God, and the moral sense of Christendom."

The report expresses sympathy with those brethren of the South who hold,

"That the system of Slavery is eminently undesirable, and fraught with many evils: that the relation is to be continued no longer than the best interests of both master and slave imperatively require it; that good citizens should labor earnestly and constantly for a system of emancipation in the State, and individual Christians should seek to be delivered from all connection with Slavery as soon as possible. * * * * * * * * The Apostles never taught that Slavery was on a level with the natural relations; they never countenanced the idear that it ought to be perpetuated: but they bore with it for the time; they inculcated principles which led to its removal and which were calculated to raise servants by the power of faith, knowledge and holiness to a fitness to exercise all the functions of freemen; they exhorted masters to give to their servants that which is just and equal; they endeavored to fill the heart of the master with tender sympathy, so that he should desire and seek emancipation and effect it as soon as possible."

The debate upon this report was characterized by an excellent spirit and decided ability.

A substitute was offered for the above report in the form of a resolution by which the Assembly, in the exercise of its power of reproving, warning, and bearing testimony against error in doctrine, of immorality in practice in any church, Presbytery or Synod, calls on the Presbytery of Lexington South, to review and rectify their position, and in case the Presbytery shall neglect to comply with the request, the Synod of Mississippi are directed to take cognizance of the case at the earliest opportunity.

Pending the debate upon the report, and upon the substitute, a number of the Southern brethren presented to the Assembly a paper defining the position of the Southern Churches. They say:

"We do not believe that the system of American Slavery as an appointment of God, stands precisely, in all respects upon the same footing with the family relation—with that of husband and wife—parent and child.

"But upon the contrary, this system differs from the family relation both with respect to the date of its origin, the nearness and sacredness of its relations, the nature of its peculiar obligations, the design and length of its continuation. * * * * * * *

"We believe that the slave is not prepared for freedom; that to give it him now under all the circumstances would not be best, either for master or slave.

"We believe that freedom is better than slavery where men are prepared to appreciate it—that slavery is better than freedom under certain circumstances—just as it is with respect to human governments."

Our report of the Assembly reaches down only to Saturday, May 30th, at which date no action had been taken in the final disposition of this subject.

The terms of correspondence with other ecclesiastical bodies was a subject also to be disposed of, of considerable interest; the question arising in connection with the refusal of the Association of Rhode Island to correspond on account of the supposed short-coming of the General Assembly with reference to the question of slavery.

Chicago was chosen as the place of meeting for the next General Assembly.

Of particular interest to California was the statement in a report of the Committee on the Church Erection Fund, of a correspondence, by which it was hoped that the funds to be appropiated in this State, would soon be available. Also the Committee on the Polity of the Church, recommend, "that the request from the Presbytery of San Francisco for the division of that Presbytery, and erection of a new Synod be granted; that the Rev. Silas S. Harmon Valentine Hamilton, Walter Frear, and E. B. Walsworth, together with the churches of Columbia, Sonora, Placerville and Marysville, be constituted into a new Presbytery, to be called the Presbytery of Sierra Nevada; and that the first meeting be held at Sacramento, on the 6th of October, 1857.

That the Rev. Samuel B. Bell, James Pierpont, Wm. W. Brier, E. Corwin, and A. F. White, together with the churches of Oakland, Alemeda and Eden be constituted into a new Presbytery called the Presbytery of San Jose, their first meeting to be at Sacramento, Oct. 6, 1857. That the Presbyteries of San Francisco, Sierra Nevada and San Jose be erected into a Synod, to be called the Synod of Alta California, to hold their first meeting at Sacramento Oct. 6, 1857. Report accepted and adopted."

Rev. Eli Corwin is the representative of the Presbytery of San Francisco, in the General Assembly.

SUSPENDED.—The *Sun* newspaper has suspended.

Take heed what ye hear.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—In your paper of Feb. 12th., you published an account of the ruin of a family in this city in consequence of the mother being enticed to Mormonism, and abandoning her home for Salt Lake. The following were some of the facts stated in it:

"The family settled in San Francisco. Some time afterwards, the gentleman and his wife, in connection with a brother of the latter, chanced to step in on a Sunday to hear a Mormon missionary from Utah who was holding forth in San Francisco. They were prevented by the bad weather and walking from attending their usual place of worship, and as the house where the Mormon was speaking happened to lie in their way, they concluded, after leaving home, and from mere curiosity, to go in and hear him. Fatal curiosity! Inauspicious day! What the particular subject of discourse was which they heard we are not advised. After coming out, the husband and brother expressed themselves very freely upon the merits of what they had heard, and pronounced some of it little if any short of blasphemy. To the utter astonishment of both, however, the wife and sister expressed herself highly pleased with it! * * * * * * * * The lady soon became strongly attached to the Mormon faith, and went frequently, if not constantly to hear its apostile. In a short time he had acquired sufficient influence over her to cause her to resolve to quit her husband—if he would not accompany her—and repair to the grand rendezvous of the Latter Day Saints, as they style themselves at Salt Lake City."

This extract is enough to recall the whole statement to the minds of the readears of the *Pacific*. And probably many of them remembered it when the news of the assassination of P. P. Pratt, by Mr. M'Lane whose wife he had seduced to Mormonism, was brought by the last eastern mail. A terrible retribution has come, and came speedily in this instance, but the point to which we wish here to direct attention is this:

A family hindered from going to their usual place of worship by bad weather, *"chanced to step in on Sunday to hear a Mormon missionary from Utah!"*

Hence all this sorrow! this destruction of a once peaceful home! and this bloody revenge!

Was it then a little thing for that family to turn in on that Sunday, to hear doctrines which they knew beforehand to be false, and to countenance a system which they knew to be corrupt? Was it a little thing in them to devote one Sunday to the gratifying of curiosity? Most people would have said so at the time, but here is an instance in which we are taught that it was not so! It was the act that sealed the doom of a whole family! And results not less terrible, follow similar causes in thousands of instances, that never come to light in this world.

It is fool-hardy to trifle with one's eternal destiny, or temporal welfare, by going in the way of error. Many do it, especially in this city, foolishly confidant that it wont hurt *them!* But the truth is, that their very sense of security makes them the more exposed. It is seldom that the facts of a case all come before the public in which there is a warning so direct against the common folly of being heedless of what we hear. W.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.)

This assembly of the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church, convened at Lexington, Kentucky, May 21st. A large audience was in attendance, among whom appeared Mr. Breckenridge, vice-President of the United States. The sermon was preached by Dr. Hoge, of Columbus, Ohio. Rev. Dr. Van Rensalaer, of Philadelphia, was chosen Moderator. The report of the Committee on Domestic Missions, set forth that the number of missionaries in commission is590. And the appropriations made to them during the year ending March 1st, amounted to $87,194 17. The report of the Board of Foreign Missions showed that the receipts for the year had been $207,464 47. The Publication board presented an encouraging report.—The total number of copies of old and new publications issued during the year, has been 802,500 copies, being an increase over last year of 212,250 copies.

The Assembly decided to close correspondence with the New England Associations at present. New Orleans was chosen as the place of meeting for the next General Assembly

Notes upon the Anniversaries.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY has had a prosperous year, with 974 missionaries in its employ, and receipt to the amount of $178,000. The society is however still in debt and needs an increase of contributions. There have been added to the churches, 5,550—viz: 2,637 on profession, and 2,913 by letter. Sixty-two missionaries make mention, in their reports, of revivals of religion in their congregations: and 352 missionaries report 2,222 hopeful conversions.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The receipts in the Missionary Department have been: in donations, $71,982 37; in legacies, $11,945 87, and a balance on hand from last year, being specially designated by the donors, $769 43, making the total resources of the department for the year, $84,697 68.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The following resolution has been unanimously adopted, reversing the past obnoxious practice of the American Tract Society:

"That whatever considerations in the past may have seemed to recommend to the publishing committee the course pursued in its revision of certain works, yet, in the future publication of books and tracts, no alteration or omission of the sentiments of any author should be made: but works not adapted to the design of the society in their original form, or by a regular impartial abridgement, should be wholly omitted."

The Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of nearly $4,000. During the year 996 volumes have been circulated; $18,000 have been remitted during the year for the support of missions in foreign and Pagan lands.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The receipts of the year from all sources, have been $441,805 69; being $49,488 42 more than those of the previous year. The portion of books sold, $238,456 03.

Books printed, 741 018 volumes. Books issued, 772,522; being 104,597 more than the issues of the previous year, and an aggregate, since the formation of the Society, of 12,094,434.

AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The report expresses the conviction that "the Chinese rebellion, must be regarded as the great phenomenon of the age; unique in character, and vastly interesting to the religious observer." And of the great missionary field, India, it says:

"In India we have long had Missions; and that magnificent country is now a hundred fold more accessible to Missionary effort, than when Gordon Hall landed there forty-five years ago.

Among the speakers at the anniversary of this society held in Boston, was Rev. T. Dwight Hunt of California, whose address is spoken of with interest.

The anniversaries of these and the other great voluntary societies appear to be attended with undiminished interest, both in New York and Boston.

THE RAHEITE HOUSE.—This old and well known establishment is now under the charge of Mr. M. A. French, who "will be happy to welcome his friends throughout the country" to the pleasures and comforts of his house. His place is peculiarly adapted for families, who can be furnished with suits of rooms connected with each other, giving most of the comforts of a *home*, without the trouble of housekeeping. See advertisement on third page.

WE have received a communication from Nevada, which we are obliged to defer until next week; also other communications.

Correspondence.

MARYSVILLE, Saturday Morning, 1857.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—To-day is the Fourth of July. The bankers and some of the principal merchants of our city have closed their places of business to "keep Independence Day," whilst others, greedy of gain, have their's open as on other days. We have no general celebration of our National Holiday, but each one spends it as he feels disposed.

Our city cannot afford it—our citizens (perhaps) relieved themselves of their surplus change a few weeks since, to entertain the Fire Companies. To contribute to their benefit was proper, of course, and so much gain, for woe to him who refused, since, in after days should he suffer his name to run for some political office, perhaps these offended ones would "cut off his head." Gunpowder and fire crackers are in good demand to-day, and the boys are making merry and having a good time, in their way, celebrating the "Glorious Fourth." Our older citizens are not content to celebrate this day at home, but go out of the city about four miles, to the Marysville Park, where there is to be a *horse race* and dinner, &c.—to end with a *ball* in the evening. Here is the Committee of Arrangements, as published in one of our city papers:

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Association, a Committee of Arrangements:

Col. S. C. Tompkins,	Jas. Y. McDuffie,
Levi Hite,	Charles H. Reynolds,
Hon. Wm. T. Barbour,	Ira A. Eaton,
Hon. Stephen J. Field,	N. Willis Cole,
Hon. H. P. Raun,	Wm. Haviland,
J. T. McCarty,	S. B. Mulford,
Wm. B. Thornburgh,	James Haworth,
D. W. C. Benham,	H. Worthington,
Fred Low,	Geo. W. Stanton,
Wm. Canfield,	C. C. Goodwin,
R. Rust.	C. E. Pilkins,

John H. Kincaid.

Those familiar with these gentlemen will see that at the head of the list are the names of Mayor Tompkins and ex-Mayor Hite—followed by other dignitaries—all as it appears, *patronizers of horse races!*

Immediately after these names, in the same card, appears the following:

In order that ALL, both rich and poor, may participate in the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, C. S. Ellis, the Proprietor of the Park, has placed the price of Tickets at

ONE DOLLAR,

Entitling holders of them to the privilege of hearing the ORATION, which will be delivered by W. P. Wilkins, Esq., the Reading the Declaration of Independence, to partake of the BARBECUE, and to witness the big

TWO MILE RACE,

Which will come off over the Park at 4 o'clock of that glorious day.

How liberal and how patriotic! Tickets at *one dollar*, affording "all, rich and poor," the "privilege of hearing an Oration" on the Fourth of July and the "Reading of the Declaration of Independence!"

The Democrats for this county have held their Convention to elect Delegates to the State Convention. There were two parties, Weller and anti-Weller. The party that favored Weller triumphed and gained the delegates, or a majority of them, or rather a compromise was made; the Weller party having the preference as to the State ticket, while the county officers, or a portion of them, were given to the anti-Weller party.

Monday evening, June 29th, we were favored with a delightful and refreshing rain, and again yesterday we were greeted with another—attended with thunder and lightning. This, as well as the rain, is an unusual occurrence in this region at this season of the year. It has produced a decided change in our atmosphere. Relieved from dust and heat, we enjoy as fine weather as could be desired; and so long as it continues, our citizens will have no occasion to retire to the Bay or to Napa, since it is hardly possible that those places afford as excellent weather as we are now having at home.

Since I last wrote you, Luther Laird, the principal proprietor of the *Express* newspaper, has deceased. He had been suffering from consumption for some time previous to his death. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Fire Department, and consequently those Societies, of which he had been a member, paid due and customary regards to his remains after death. He was a much respected citizen. His funeral was the most largely attended of any that has occurred in this city. More in due time. YUBA.

A Pleasant Excursion.

Among the many notices of Fourth of July Excursions, that of the schooner *T. H. Allen*, deserves a place. Having on board a party of 60 ladies and gentlemen, she moved from Washington st. Wharf at about 9 A. M., affording us an opportunity to exchange salutations with the departing steamer. The steamers *Antelope* and *Surprise*, each passed us on the bay; but although they swept so proudly by, we doubt whether they contained a happier set of passengers than did the *Allen*. Our company comprised several members of the Harmonic Society. So that our way was enlivened with the best of music. Arriving at San Pablo Bay, we dropped anchor in a small cove, giving the steward an opportunity to prepare for supplying the demands of the inner man, which by that time had become very earnest. Coming on board, we found the table loaded with substantials and delicacies to which ample justice was speedily administered. We then weighed anchor, and with a spanking breeze on our quarter, we started for home, where we arrived about 8 o'clock.

Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. Our thanks are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Backus, the owner, and Mr. Morgan, captain of the boat.

It was a rational way of "spending the Fourth," and we would recommend our friends to try this way on some future "Fourth." C.

DEATH OF HON. JOSHUA A. SPENCER.—The Albany Evening *Journal* contains a notice of the death of Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, an eminent lawyer of that State, which occurred at Utica, his late residence, on the 24th of May. Mr. Spencer was born at Great Barrington, Mass, in 1790. He was a decendant from the same family as the late Chief Justice Spencer, and John C. Spencer, though but remotely connected with them. Early in life he came to Greenville, Greene County, N. Y., where he taught a village school. Always industrious and persevering, he also learned two trades,—that of clothier, and that of a carpenter and joiner,—and worked for some time at the latter. His brother, the late General Spencer, of Canastota, was settled at Lenox, Madison County, as a lawyer, where he was joined by J. A. Spencer, about 1808. The latter soon after commenced the study of the law in his brother's office, and afterwards became his partner. When the war of 1812 occurred, Mr. Spencer was called upon, as a subordinate officer of the local militia, to repair to the Northern frontier. He returned at the close of the campaign with a severe illness, brought on by hardship and exposure.

At the bar, he very early gained a high rank, and his services were sought for in all the most important cases occurring in the vicinity. In 1829, he removed to Utica, and formed a professional connection with the late William H. Maynard, which was dissolved by the death of Mr. Maynard, in 1832. In 1841, he was appointed Attorney of the United States for the Northern District. In 1845 he was elected to to the Senate of this State. He was several times the candidate of his party for high stations, as member of Congress, and Judge of Appeals. In 1848, he was Mayor of the city. Notwithstanding his public duties, Mr. Spencer never enjoyed even a temporary respite from the labors and duties of his profession, but continued activity employed, until arrested by his last illness.

For The Pacific.

State Repudiation.—No. 3.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—In continuing the discussion of this question, I propose to inquire into the constitutionality of the measure adopted by the last Legislature, for legalizing the debt. The act referred to, professes to be, "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose." Said Act authorizes the Treasurer of State to cause suitable bonds to be prepared, "for the purpose of liquidating, funding, and paying the claims against the State of California, hereinafter specified," and the "equitable claims" which are "specified," are none other than the old debts which were contracted in contempt of the prohibitions of the Constitution and for which the State has not been benefitted, but are now sought to be legalized, and the people coerced to pay them. The following clause of the Constitution, contains all the authority conferred on the Legislature for contracting any public debt. "The Legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with any previous debt or liabilities, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection; unless the same shall be authorized by some law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein." It is obvious, from this, that the framers of the Constitution considered it necessary to limit the Legislature to a specified amount, which they deemed sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of a good government; lest they might become prodigal in their expenditures, and so involve the State in debt, to her injury and discredit. And who does not now perceive that it was a wise precaution, and that it would have been to our interest and credit, had those in authority strictly adhered to its provisions? The framers of that instrument foresaw, however, that there might contingencies arise, which would render it necessary to create a debt exceeding the specified amount, for which they have wisely provided. The country might be invaded by a hostile foe, or there might be domestic insurrection, which would render it necessary to levy a military force, adequate to the emergency. All this has been provided for. There is still another case for which provision is made, and that is, the contracting of a debt for "some single object or work," which must, prior to its creation, be submitted to the people for their approval; and unless a majority of the legal voters shall vote in favor of the measure, it cannot become a law. Thus, we see the Constitution has made all needful provision for the general welfare, but has neglected to make any provision for replenishing the coffers of gamblers, out of the public Treasury, which some of our officials seem to think a very great omission; since they are supplying the defect by a substitute of their own. It is supposed the clause of the Constitution, on which the late act of the Legislature is based, whereby they propose to legalize an unconstitutional debt, is that which relates to "some single object or work," which none can fail to see, was intended for the *prospective benefit of the State*. For instance: if the Legislature supposed it would be to the interest of the State to build a railroad from some point of great commercial importance, to intersect a like road from the Atlantic States, they are authorized by the Constitution to contract a debt for that purpose, *provided the people shall first approve the measure*. Here would be a "single object, or work," which would have for *its object, the future benefit of the State*. But, will any one presume to say that the debt which is sought to be legalized by this Act, is urged on the people for their adoption, in view of some great benefit hereafter to be derived from its expenditure, in the construction of a railroad or other useful improvement? No one will have the impudence to affirm it. All know that it is not designed to benefit the people, but to injure them for the benefit of the bond-holders. Neither is it a new debt, as they would feign make us believe, in order to bring it within the provisions of the Constitution; but the same old "swindle," vamped over and brought up in a new form for the purpose of evading the Constitution, and deceiving the people. It is the same old bogus coin, melted over, but not refined, still retaining all its original dross and alloy; yet purporting to come fresh from the Mint, and although its baseness is visible at a glance, yet we suppose the Supreme Court is ready to pronounce it a genuine article, the very "simon pure," and worthy of universal acceptance. Whether the people have such an itching propensity to be caught, as to swallow this bait when the hook is so prominent in view, remains to be seen.

It has been urged by some, as a reason for adopting the debt, that the people were to blame for so long neglecting to arrest the course of villainy practiced by their agents, and not having the question adjudicated. But what could the minority of the people do? The dominant party elected the rascals who perpetrated the outrage on the Constitution, and their Governor, whom they delight to honor with the appellation of "Honest John," approved the "swindle," and laid the document on the shelf, behind the Bench of the Supreme Court, where it was entirely beyond the reach of the minority. True, the party in power might, and should have arrested this course of villainy; but that would have diminished their own resources; and who can be so green as to suppose that any considerable number of the worshippers of the "great Goddess Dianna," could be induced to abandon their idol, "whom all Asia, and the world, worshippeth," and unite with the minority in a purer and holier service?

To charge any part of this rascality, then on the minority, is no less than adding insult to injury. All that the minority could do, was to wait patiently the progress of events, hoping that a favorable time would soon come, when they would have an opportunity of vindicating their character against the vile aspersions cast upon them for happening to fall into the company of those who professed to be gentlemen, but were in reality, thieves and robbers. They remembered the adage, "that it is a long road that has no turn;" and were further consoled by a knowledge of the fact that our California political roads, are not only exceedingly serpentine, but sometimes come to an abrupt termination. They also derived consolation from another consideration, which has been to some extent realized; that is, that rogues are sometimes the most available and efficient instruments that can be used in detecting rogues like themselves.

After the present Executive had taken possession of the gubernatorial chair, he felt the want of some material, out of which to manufacture a little political capital, which was much needed just at that particular time; and commencing a search among the public archives for such material, (like the prince of the fallen angels, wandering through the be wildering regions of chaos, (he luckily came upon the "swindle" of "Old Honest John," which was still lying on the shelf behind the Supreme Court, and overjoyed at the sight, exclaimed "Eureka! Eureka!" and forthwith brought it before that august tribunal, who pronounced it all a frand, and utterly null and void. This was a great acquisition for his Excellency; for it would be understood that this chaotic expedition was undertaken solely for the benefit of the "dear people," and that he was even more honest than "Honest John" himself, which all know would be very great praise. The people, too, anticipated some benefit from the decision, and began to feel that there might be a little more respect paid to their rights hereafter, and they be delivered from the omnivorous officials who had been so long devouring their substance. But, alas for the people! just as they were about to congratulate themselves on account of this great deliverance from what is little better than Egyptian servitude, a circumstance occurred which blasted at once, all their bright anticipations, and made known to them more fully, the deplorable condition which they were in. His Excellency, casting a look backwards, saw far off in the background, the grim visages of the bond-holders scowling awfully upon him, which so terrified him that he offered up the "dear people," body and soul, as a sacrifice to their divinities, in order to appease their burning wrath, and himself escape their dreaded vengeance.

Thus it is, that while the people should be protected in their rights by their rulers, from the miscreants that have long been plundering them, they are bartered and sold, like beasts in the shambles; and not a few of them consider it an act of honor to acquiesce in the transfer. Never was ignorant, besotted Hindoo, who prostrates himself before the car of Juggernaut, more ambitious of the glory of self-immolation, than are many of these who surrender themselves willing victims to the priests of Mammon, to be offered in sacrifice on his polluted altar. Had the Supreme Court when the case was brought before them for adjudication, behaved with the firmness and integrity that became such a tribunal, the question would long since have been put to rest, and the people would no more have been annoyed and distracted by it. The question was not a difficult one to decide, but was one that was plain to the perceptions of even common men, that an unconstitutional act could not be legalized under the same Constitution. And such shou'd have been the decision, and that would have been the end of it. But there is a manifest disposition on the part of officials generally, to shirk off responsibility on to others in all cases, save one, and that is to plunder the people, in which they assume unbounded responsibility. The question may now remain unsettled for years, and the state of the public mind will, of course, remain equally unsettled. But the time is not far distant, when the people will be called upon to decide this question themselves, for weal or for woe. We shall then be better able to foresee the "manifest destiny" of California. Let no one then, who has any regard for the future peace and prosperity of our State, falter in his course, but like an honest man rebuke the workers of iniquity. There is one whose mind is fully made up on this issue. Let others, if they will, bow the knee to Baal, and offer sacrifices to Mammon; let them make void the law through their traditions, and "change the everlasting covenant;" let them crouch to the minions of power, and call it honor; surrender their country to the exaction of robbers, and call it patriotism; endorse perjury, and call it morality; but "O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united!" CONSTITUTION.

Theatres.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the *Independent*, says in reply to the *Tribune* on the subject of theatricals:

"Theatres must reform themselves. Then it will be proper to demand the presence of good men. But what sort of an institution for the benefit of the young is that one which we must first reform, in hope that then it will help us to keep our children from evil?

"And when the theatre has no bars for liquor, no purlieus of garnished temptation, no flocks of harpy women, sedulous of their trade of pleasure; when the stage gives us a pure literature, from the lips of pure men and women, who belong to virtuous society, and are not obliged to form a class by themselves; and when *experience* teaches the mother that her son is better at home from visits made at the theatre; the employer that his apprentice is more sober and steady; the merchant that his clerk is more honest and faithful, the pastor that his flock are more pure and faithful in all the relations of life, and in all charitable offices, on account of the instructions of the theater,

INTERIOR NEWS.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The telegraph is to be extended from Downieville to Rabbit Creek, *via* St. Louis and Eureka. The materials have arrived at the former place.

BURIED IN A CAVE.—The Marysville *Express* has seen a letter from Railroad Hill, in which it was stated that on Saturday, two men, in that place, were buried in a cave and instantly killed.

LARGE WAGON.—The Stockton *Argus* speaks of a wagon recently built in that city, at a cost of $1000, which is capable of freighting twenty thousand pounds.

MILL BURNED.—Robinson's saw mill, near Forbestown, together with some fifteen or twenty thousand feet of lumber, was burned on the 28th ult. Loss $12,000.

ARREST.—The man, Ryan, who murdered Leighton, in Calaveras county, last May, was arrested in Carson Valley a few days since, and held subject to the demands of the Sheriff of Calaveras.

RAIN.—The rains which visited this city and Santa Clara Co., early last week, extended very generally throughout the interior of the State.

POISONING.—A. M. Stewart, living near Keeler's Mill, San Joaquin Co., on returning home, after a short absence, was nearly poisoned from using sugar with which strychnine had been mixed. The author of the deed had not been discovered.

DEAD BODY.—An inquest was held on the body of a human being, recently recovered on the banks of the Yuba river, at Swift's. It must have been in the water for months.

FEARFUL RIDE.—The Nevada *Democrat* states that the Alpha stage stopped at Jenkins' ranch, when the horses became frightened, and run into Nevada, a distance of six miles. One passenger jumped ont, but another being a cripple, was compelled to remain inside. Horses, stage and passenger, came in safe and sound. At one place a variation of a single foot from the beaten track would have plunged the stage down several hundred feet into Willow Valley.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Daniel McDonald, a porter in the employ of Daniel Gibb & Co., was found dead on a pile of lumber on Meiggs' Wharf, on Thursday evening last. A post mortem examination showed that the deceased came to his death from lesion of the brain, caused by a former fracture of the skull. A small piece of the inner plate of the skull was found buried in the brain. It seems that McDonald had a desperate fight some four months ago, with another man whose name we have not learned, also a porter with Daniel Gibb & Co., when he probably received the injury referred to.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER VANDERBILT.—This magnificent steamer just completed to run between New York and Havre, has been two years in building, and has cost a million of dollars. She was built and owned entirely by one man, whose name it bears. The Vanderbilt will make 300 as comfortable as if in a first class hotel.

RAILROAD TO JERUSALEM.—The survey has been made for a railroad from Jaffa to that city.

A TESTIMONIAL.—The young men of Dr. Cheever's Church have presented him with a very handsome cane.

THE NIAGARA.—Prof. Morse is on board the Niagara, which has been sent to England to take part in laying down the great submarine cable.

MEXICO AND HER PRIESTS.—Mexican papers state that the Bishops are again at work to raise the people against the constituted authorities, furnishing money and protection to all the villains who infest the country, and doing their utmost to baffle the efforts of the Liberal party in electing Comonfort, Lerdo or Tejada, to the Presidency.

The banished Bishop of Puebla keeps up his correspondence with Mexico; his pastoral letters are of a very inflammatory character, and their publication has been prohibited.

THE NEW CENT.—On the day fixed for the delivery of this new coin, quite a rush was made at the Mint to secure the pieces.

MRS. MCLEAN.—This unhappy, deluded woman has written a letter to the Mormon *Standard* of this city, in which she speaks of her injured husband as a fiend, and Pratt the victim of his just revenge, as "the beloved Parley."

The *Kansas Squatter Sovereign* has gorn into the hands of the Free State men. The *Springfield* (*Mass.*) *Republican says*:

"We have received the *Squatter Soverign* for May 9, its first issue as a Free State paper, in the hands of R. McBratney and S. C. Pomeroy. It is published at Atchison, Kansas, the town that has lately passed into the hands of Col. Pomeroy and others, and been converted to a Free State town. The *Sovereign* still publishes the advertisements of the General Government, but this is a matter that the Cabinet at Washington will rectify immediately."

The late publishers, in their valedictory, say:

"We have repeatedly called upon the South for aid, and our response has been a moneyless one. We were at last reduced to one of two alternatives—to surrender upon advantageous terms or to be carried by storm, and our arms and equipments become the properties of war. We have chosen the former, believing that no just reason existed why we should longer expose ourselves as an emaciated specimen of the ingratitude of the South."

A Big Ox is now on exhibition at Spring field. The Republican says it is about the size of one of Sands, Nathans & Co.'s biggest elephants, and moves placidly about as much as one of the elephants would do. It is said to be the largest framed ox in the world, and weighs, though far from fat, 4200 pounds, measures six feet seven inches in height, at the shoulder, girts ten feet, and is thirteen feet in length from stem to steam! Well fattened it would weigh in the neighborhood of 5000 pounds.

A despatch from Washington says, "it is stated here that the U. S. army for the Utah Territory will concentrate on the government grounds, south of Salt Lake City, and await further orders from our government. It is also rumored that Brigham Young's army will be reinformed by hostile Indians."

NEW PATENT.—Among the patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office for the week ending May 26th, was one to Samuel F. Hodge, of Detroit, Michigan, for improvement in ore-crushing machines.

FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.—A small vessel of 120 tons, building at Kingston, C. W., for Dr. Rae, is said to be designed as a part of the Arctic expedition now fitting out by Lady Franklin.—*Detroy Free Press.*

CHRISTIANITY IN THE KITCHEN.—Mrs. Horace man, (says the Boston *Post*) is about to publish a book entitled "Christianity in the Kitchen." It is quite impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, what sort of views Mrs. Mann will take of her subject; but to us it suggests the reflection that if the Christianity of the parlor were to become what it should be, the kitchen article would be proportionately improved.—*The States.*

LAW.—In a chancery suit, one of the counsel, describing the boundaries of his client's land, said in showing the plan of it:

"We lie on this side, my lord."

The opposite counsel then said: "And we lie on that side."

The chancellor, with a good humored grin, observed:

"If you lie on both sides, whom will ye have me believe?"

THE RISE AND FALL OF A SUCCESSFUL FOOL.—He shot up like a balloon, and came down like a monkey in a *parachute!*

☞ THE BOYS' ASSOCIATION will meet in the Baptist Church, at Oakland, on Wednesday, July 21st. Opening Sermon at 8 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. S. H. Willey. Essayist—Rev. Henry Durant. Text: Matthew 16:18—"Thou art Peter, and on this Rock I will build my Church."

A. A. BAKER, Clerk.

☞ DR. G. H. HOIT'S Medical Office CORNER OF DUPONT AND PACIFIC STREETS.

BIRTHS.

At Boulogne-sur-mer, in France, on the 4th of May, the wife of Ernest Seyd, Esq., of San Francisco, of a Son.

In this city, July 3d, at 8 o'clock, the wife of Mr. Chas. Baum, of a Son.

At Marysville, June 29th, the wife of M. M. Wyer, Esq., of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, June 25th, in this city, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. I. H. Brayton, Mr. E. E. Bone to Miss Mary E. Howe.

In this city, on Thursday evening, July 2d, at the residence of A. F. Bond, Stockton street, by Rev. E. P. Cutler, William L. Smith, formerly of Michigan, to Mrs. Rosina Bertrand, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In this city, on Tuesday, July 7th, in the Church of the Advent, by Rev. Abraham Bloomer Hart, Samuel G. Dartland, formerly of Dutchess Co., to Mary, daughter of Jos. Oatwell, of New York.

At Pine Grove, June 24th, Mr. George McCready to Mrs. Lucinda Dickson, both of Auburn.

At Somerset, July 2d, by Rev. J. B. Fish, Mr. Joseph L. Walls to Miss Celia E. Martin, both of Stevens' Bar, Tuolumne county.

At Woodside, San Mateo county, July 3d, by D. Jagger, Esq., Mr. J. C. Haynes, formerly of Summit county, Ohio, to Miss Lois A., daughter of Mr. Gilbert Hall, formerly of Oneida county, N. Y.

In this city, July 2d, by Rev. F. Moosbake, Mr. Thomas Thompson to Miss Antonia Mosker, both of this city.

In this city, June 24th, by Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, at Trinity Church, Mr. Charles Schroth to Miss Martha Tillman.

At Sacramento, July 2d, by Rev. Mr. Shuck, Henry Knegge to Miss Elizabeth Smith both of Sacramento.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Elphas Maginnis to Miss Lydia Chevilla, all of this city.

DEATHS.

At Vallecito, May 27th, Alfred Ariel, son of Allan and Debora Taylor, aged 11 months.

At San Jose, June 26th, Mrs. Sarah W. H., wife of Arthur S. Caldwell, in the 32d year of her age.

In this city, July 2d, of teething, Isabella Slocumb, aged 11 months.

In this city, July 3d, in this city, Carrie Smith Bunker, aged 2 months and six days.

At Sacramento, July 1st, Charles Botts, infant son and only child of Dr. W. D. Aylett.

July 5th, in this city, Mary Jane, daughter of J C Mitchell, aged 8 months.

July 3d, in this city, Lewis William, son of Theodore and Adelaide Boschulte, aged 6 months.

On the 26th ult., in Santa Clara township, Mrs. Cynthia E. Alexander, wife of J. M. Billings, aged 37 years.

In this city, on the 6th inst., of typhoid fever, Willie, infant son of J M and Cynthia E A Billings, aged about 6 months.

PAPER HANGINGS,

CHEAP CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

SHADES, HOLLAND, ETC.,

For Sale, Cheaper than the Cheapest,

FOR CASH,

....AT....

GEORGE F. WATSON'S,

NO. 128 CLAY STREET.

jy3-3m

CONSUMPTION CURED BY INHALING Medicated Vapor!

FROM THE EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE I HAVE had in the practice of Inhalation of Medicated Vapor for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., I am satisfied that it is the only rational treatment that can be employed with any hope of benefit to the patient.

I am convinced that ulcers in the lungs can only be cured by the direct application of the remedies to the diseased parts, and not by introducing medicines into the stomach.

I am satisfied that most of the medicines used by the profession do more harm than good by destroying the tone of the stomach, producing emaciation, loss of vital action, vitiating the circulating fluid, and in the end, death.

I am satisfied that if the medical profession would discard their pitiful jealousies, their singular distrust of new theories, and new remedies, and would seriously examine the treatment of lung and throat diseases by Inhalation of Medicated Vapor, that in one year the mortality from this source would be lessened one-third, if not one-half.

I am SATISFIED THAT CONSUMPTION IN ITS INCIPIENT STAGE CAN BE CURED, but becomes mortal by neglect, and hence, any one suffering from lung disease should LOSE NO TIME in seeking the aid of this treatment.

The prominant symptoms of Consumption are—Slight hacking cough, mostly perceptible on rising in the morning or on going to bed; tickling in the throat; sensible increase of the cough accompanied by a heavy, yellow, mucus expectoration; Haemoptytis or raising of blood, which is one of the worst symptoms, as it indicates that tubercles have already formed in the lungs; pain in the chest or side attended with difficulty of breathing; chills running up the back and through the limbs; hectic fever; night sweats; loss of appetite; diarrhoea, etc., etc.

I would therefore invite all who are suffering from the above described symptoms to try Medicated Vapor, as the best remedy. It will certainly do no harm, and if you desire to regain health, I assure you, it is the only effectual and rational treatment ever employed to relieve these deplorable maladies.

N. B.—Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by addressing S. M. TIBBETS, M. D., at 135 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

dy8 S. M. TIBBETS, M. D.

Wholesale Bookstore, Stationery and Publishing House,

OPENED AT

No. 151 Montgomery street,

One Door from Merchant.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.

SELAH,

A New Music Book by Hastings.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Collection of Plymouth Hymns.

.....ALSO.....

A large assortment of Law, School and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, at greatly reduced prices, by

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

151 Montgomery street.

☞ Please order the number of each date of all Weekly Papers. Steamers sometimes arrive on the 16th and 26th of the month. All orders, to insure attention, should be to San Francisco by the 15th and 25th. All packages of gold dust or coin must be prepaid, and inform us by letter of the same.

BURRA!

Newspapers for the Million!!

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.

122 Long Wharf, Just below Montgomery street.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BOOKS and Stationery, both Foreign and Domestic, and everything in the line, would call the attention of all News Agents, Expressmen, Booksellers, Libraries, Reading Rooms, and Scientific Associations, to the following list of Magazines and Newspapers, which we will furnish with dispatch, together with Books, Stationery, late publications, Novels, and, in fact, anything, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed.

MAGAZINES, &c.

Blackwood's Magazine, French Illustrated Newspaper, Godey's Magazine, Graham's do. Harper's do. Knickerbocker Magazine, Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Do N Y Journal, National Magazine, Peterson's Ladie's Magazine, Putnam's Magazine.

NEWSPAPERS.

FROM BOSTON.

Ballou's Pictorial, Flag of our Union, Life in Boston, Olive Branch, Pilot, Pearl, Star Spangled Banner Traveller, True Flag, Waverley Magazine, Yankee Blade, Yankee Privateer,

FROM NEW-YORK.

American Celt, Clipper, Citizen, Dutchman, Freeman's Journal, German Staats Zeitung, Herald, Do Extra, Home Journal, Home Journal, Cal. edition, Irish News, Irish American, Ledger, Police Gazette, Picayune, Sunday Atlas, Courier, Sunday Dispatch, Do Mercury, Do Times, Scientific American Tribune, Cal. edition, Times,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Courier and Bulletin, Dollar Newspaper, Ledger, Saturday Evening Post, Portsmouth Chronicle, Portland Transcript,

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sun,

Castell's London Illustrated Clipper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lowell Journal, Louisville Paper, Machais Union, New Bedford Mercury Albany paper, Arcadian Recorder, Bath Mirror, Buffalo (N Y) paper, Boston Atlas, Blue Hen's Chicken, Bangor Courier, Cleveland Herald Do Plaindealer Chicago Democrat, Do Journal, Detroit Free Press Dubuque Tribune Dubuque (Iowa) Express Do Times, Grand Rapids Enquirer Grand Rapids Inquirer Indianapolis Journal Madison Advertiser Mobile Register Montreal Gazette Nashville Banner Newburg Telegraph Portsmouth Journal Do Mirror North W. (Selma) Gazette, New Hampshire paper New York Spirit of Times Ohio Statesman,

Pittsburg Dispatch Pittsburg Gazette, Do Union Portland Advertiser Rochester paper Richmond Whig Savannah, (Ga.) News St. John Observer Utica Gazette Vicksburg Sentinel Weekly Wisconsin Washington National Era. Boston Journal Cincinnati paper Harper's Weekly Hodge's Magazine Courier Des Etats Unis Chinese papers Spanish papers Littell's Living Age, Missouri Republican, New York Leslie's Illustra'd Do Yankee Notions Latest California papers London Punch Oregon papers Portuguese papers Mrs Stephens' Magazine Porter's Spirit of the Times Do Spirit of the Times

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

Bell's Life in London Dublin Nation European Times London Illustrated News London Weekly Dispatch Do do Times Do Daily Times,

REVIEWS.

Brownson's Review Edinburgh Review Hunt's Merchant's Magazine Law Reporter Journal Nautical Magazine London Lancet London Quarterly North British Review Westminster Review Chamber's Journal Eclectic Magazine.

m14 tf

NOTICES.

☞ TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen—A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes.

HENRY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf, San Francisco.

dec-13-1y

REMOVAL.

PARK & WHITE HAVE REMOVED to No. 122 WASHINGTON Street, 2d door between Sansome and Montgomery, opposite the Market, where they wish to call the attention of the Public to the LARGEST STOCK of

PATENT MEDICINES

Ever offered in this market, many of which they agree to sell at NEW YORK PRICES, with only cost of importing added, and some articles at a still LESS RATE, guaranteed to be GENUINE, as they IMPORT every article direct from the manufacturers. ap16-3m

"Drink Deep, or Taste Not."

JUST received, a fresh supply of BLUE LICK WATER, direct from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky, which, from analysis, it will be seen that the solid contents of the Blue Lick Water are greater than those of any other mineral water yet known; and that "being possessed of a greater or substances, and in greater abundance, it may be very justly considered as standing at the head of the saline-sulphurous waters of the world." It is a sovereign remedy for all the various SKIN DISEASES and DYSPEPSIA in its worst form. It relieves disordered states of the Stomach and Bowels, carries off the effects of Intemperance, relieves Distresses of the Urinary Organs, opens the pores of the Skin, promotes Perspiration, relieving Colds, &c., regulates, assists, and promotes Digestion, restoring power to deranged functions generally.

Sold by the barrel, or in bottles, by

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,

122 Washington street, opposite the Market, ap16-3m San Francisco.

Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract

—OF—

Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

IS now put up in the largest-sized (quart) bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the hands of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original article. This medicine, when used according to directions, WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL, Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pain in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

For sale by the Principal Druggists,

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents. ap16-3m 122 Washington street.

☞ DISCOVERED AT LAST!—The article that cures, almost without fail, every species of eruptions of the face, hands, or other parts of the body. Is your face disfigured with pimples or an irritating eruption of any kind; have you contracted that most troublesome disease, Barber's Itch; are you troubled with Tetter on the hands or elsewhere; have you any annoying, irritating, itching, inflamed erruption of any kind; go at once and obtain a bottle of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is no humbug, but the Best Blood Purifier ever prepared. And as a Spring and Summer medicine, it has no equal. Be careful, and get the genuine, which is put up in Quart Bottles, and sold by all respectable Druggists.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents. 122 Washington st., opposite the Market.

See advertisement in another column. a23 tf

Holloway's Ointment.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated Ointment to their patients and public generally, as an effectual cure for wounds, sores and ulcers, even when all other means have failed. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S NEW STORE IS NOW OPEN AT No. 173 Washington Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets,

For the Sale of

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, AND CHOCOLATES.

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

At Prices and Qualities which will ensure satisfaction.

Wholesale Purchasers will find our Prices to them reasonable, whether attended to personally or by order.....Orders from any part of the State promptly filled.

San Francisco, July 1857. jy9-3m

STAMPS FOR MARKING LINEN,

NAMES ENGRAVED

....IN A....

BEAUTIFUL DESIGN

And Indelible Ink gratis for $2,50

BY C. BOYD,

Designer and Wood Engraver,

Corner Clay and Montgomery sts, San Francisco.

jy9

BANKERS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM of DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal., is from this day dissolved by limitation, Mr. F. M. Drexel retiring therefrom.

Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH, as per advertisement below, will continue the business as heretofore, and are authorized to collect and settle all claims in California, and Mr. F. M. DREXEL, of Philadelphia, will settle the business on the Atlantic side.

All outstanding Drafts will be paid on presentation at the respective places on which they are drawn.

F. M. DREXEL,
P. SATHER,
E. W. CHURCH.

June 23d, 1857.

NOTICE ON NEW FIRM.

P. SATHER & E. W. CHURCH HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership, under the name of SATHER & CHURCH, and will continue the Banking Business as heretofore conducted by the late firm.

P. SATHER,
E. W. CHURCH.

San Francisco, June 23d, 1857. jy25

SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS.

Corner 3d and J streets, Sacramento,

BUY AND SELL

EXCHANGE ON THE PRINCIPAL ATLANTIC CITIES AND EUROPE,

Pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust,

Make Liberal Advances on the same consigned for Assay or Coinage, attend to collections and remittances, and transact a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

P. SATHER,
E. W. CHURCH, &c.
THOS. S. FISKE, Sacramento.

jy6 tf

SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS;

Southwest Corner of Battery and Clay Streets.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS TO SUIT, AS FOLLOWS:

On New York, payable at.. American Exchange Bank
Boston.....Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank
Philadelphia.....Drexel & Co
Baltimore.....Johnston, Brothers & Co
Cincinnati, Ohio.....A. J. Wheeler, Esq
St. Louis, Mo.....Exchange Bank, Haskell & Co
Pittsburg, Pa.....E. D. Jones, Esq., Cashier
Louisville, Ky.....A. D. Hunt & Co
Charleston, S. C.....Wm. Connor & Co
New Orleans, La.....Benoist, Shaw & Co

ALSO—EXCHANGE ON

LONDON,
Frankfort on the Maine, } Germany.
Stuttgart, }

Purchase Certificates of deposit, and other Exchange, at current rates, and transact a general Banking Business.

P. SATHER, } San Francisco
E. W. CHURCH, }

jy26 tf

MARK BRUMAGIM, MORTON CHEESEMAN
JOHN A. PAXTON. J. H. BRUMAGIM.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BANKERS,

Marysville.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $200.000

Banking hours—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ADVANCES ON

Gold Dust,

For Assay at United States Mint,

CHECKS AT PAR.

—ON—

SATHER & CHURCH,

SAN FRANCISCO.

B. F. HASTINGS & CO.,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Our Sight and Time Drafts on

American Exchange Bank,

NEW YORK.

Available in all the principal cities in the Union.

One per cent. per Month Interest Will be allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable ten days after sight.

QUICKSILVER, from the New Almaden mines for sale.

Interest on the Bonds of the City of Marysville, falling due 1st Jan. next, will be paid by us at the American Exchange Bank, New York, or at our Bank. jy4

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,

Connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at

ASPINWALL.

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

The Favorite Steamship

GOLDEN GATE,

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

SATURDAY, July 25th, 1857,

At 12 o'clock, A. M, punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s line are landed, on their arrival at Panama, upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry boat, and proceed immediately by

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS,

TO ASPINWALL,

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

Through Tickets

are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamsteamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer, until 12 o'clock midnight, Friday, July 19

No merchandize freight will be received on board, after 3 P. M., July 19, and a written order must be procured at the office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents, corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

☞ The first Purchasers of Tickets in San Francisco are entitled to the first choice of berths on arrival at Aspinwall. jy9 tf

CALIFORNIA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURE FROM JACKSON STREET WHARF.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

March 1st, 1857.

STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
STEAMER ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. POOLE.
STEAMER CONFIDENCE,
STEAMER WILSON G. HUNT,
STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. C. M. CHADWICK
STEAMER J. BRAGDON, Captain THOS. W. SEELY.
STEAMER URILDA, Captain CHAS. THORN.
STEAMER CORNELIA, Captain E. CONKLIN.

One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Stree Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P M, (Sundays excepted,)

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with light draft Steamers for

MARYSVILLE,
COLUSA and RED BLUFFS.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.

ml-1m w SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

SAMUEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

Northeast cor. Clay and Dupont streets.

CONSTANTLY on hand one of the largest assortments of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Approved Popular Medicines of the day, and additions continually made. Among which are

The Celebrated

GERMAN TONIC AND AROMATIC BITTERS.

This is an unquestionable and never failing Remedy for Bilious Diseases and all Derangement of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, &c. When the System has been reduced by Fever and Ague, it will prove a valuable auxiliary for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength.

GERMAN PURGATIVE PILLS.

They are confidently recommended in all cases where the stomach and bowels require correction, in Costiveness, Bilious Diseases, Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatic attacks, Nausea, &c., and particularly recommended for Suppression, Irregularities and Female Complaints, generally.

EUREKA PANACEA

AND

Vegetable Depuratory.

For Diseases having their origin from the Impurity of the Blood and the Derangement of the System.

This Panacea and Depuratory is a concentrated compound of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion and several others of the most efficacious remedies known in the vegetable world, and will exert an immediate effect on the system, and, if persisted in for a reasonable length of time, will eradicate all latent poison from the blood.

DR. GUTZLAFF'S DEPILATORY,

For removing Superfluous Hair from the Face or other parts.

DR. SPURZHEIM'S

CORN AND WART EXTERMINATOR.

THE FLY-KILLING PAPER.

This is the neatest and most efficacious Killer ever invented.

Beware of imitations—exact copy of the genuine; parties having got impressions from my own cuts, procured at great expense.

The demand has been so great as to enable the Proprietor to reduce the price one-third. Liberal discount to dealers.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

Constantly on hand, freshly prepared by an experienced Homeopathist.

DEVOTION'S LEXYFYRETA

Is one of the most effective remedies for Fever and Ague that has ever been used in California, and is a popular now as it was six years since.

PILE WASH.

This Pile Remedy has been prepared by the subscriber for six years, and no article he has sold has afforded such immediate and effectual relief.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

A large assortment of POWDERS, PILLS, SYRUPS CORDIALS, and HERBS, put up by celebrated Botanic dealers in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

RAT DESTROYER.

GENUINE PLEA POWDER.

KATHAIRON, TRICOPHERUS, AND BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, ALSO GUYSOTT'S AND OTHERS,

CONGRESS, SELTZER, AND NAPA SPRINGS WATER.

GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.

TOOTH POWDER AND BRUSHES.

COLOGNE AND BAY WATER.

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY, &c.

OXYGENATED, BLAKE'S, & RICHARDSON'S BITTERS.

SHAKERS' HERBS.

FRESH BIRD SEEDS, ALL KINDS. jy2 3m

POTS OF MIXED PAINTS,

OF ANY COLOR, prepared for use, with BRUSHES; or VARNISHES for Furniture or Carriages, can be supplied at the DUPONT ST. PAINT STORE, jy1 3m One door from Clay street.

TEETH TEETH

Of Second Dentition

EXTRACTED FOR ONE DOLLAR!

CHILDREN'S TEETH, OR TEETH OF FIRST DENTITION,

EXTRACTED FOR FIFTY CENTS EACH!

THE PAIN SLIGHT AS POSSIBLE, AND JAWS NOT ENDANGERED.

THE OPERATOR, JOHN GUNN, PROFESSES TO be a thoroughly educated Surgeon Dentist. Testimonials furnished at the Office,

120 MONTGOMERY STREET,

East side, three doors south of Sacramento street, San Francisco.

N. B.—Every kind of Dental Work performed with a particular regard to its practical utility as well as beauty. The charges to conform with the times, and always stated before work is commenced.

The first quality of stock guaranteed, no humbugging. jy1 3m JNO. GUNN.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,

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STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. C. M. CHADWICK
STEAMER J. BRAGDON, Captain THOS. W. SEELY.
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Vegetable Depuratory.

For Diseases having their origin from the Impurity of the Blood and the Derangement of the System.

This Panacea and Depuratory is a concentrated compound of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion and several others of the most efficacious remedies known in the vegetable world, and will exert an immediate effect on the system, and, if persisted in for a reasonable length of time, will eradicate all latent poison from the blood.

DR. GUTZLAFF'S DEPILATORY,

For removing Superfluous Hair from the Face or other parts.

DR. SPURZHEIM'S

CORN AND WART EXTERMINATOR.

THE FLY-KILLING PAPER.

This is the neatest and most efficacious Killer ever invented.

Beware of imitations—exact copy of the genuine; parties having got impressions from my own cuts, procured at great expense.

The demand has been so great as to enable the Proprietor to reduce the price one-third. Liberal discount to dealers.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

Constantly on hand, freshly prepared by an experienced Homeopathist.

DEVOTION'S LEXYFYRETA

Is one of the most effective remedies for Fever and Ague that has ever been used in California, and is a popular now as it was six years since.

PILE WASH.

This Pile Remedy has been prepared by the subscriber for six years, and no article he has sold has afforded such immediate and effectual relief.

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A large assortment of POWDERS, PILLS, SYRUPS CORDIALS, and HERBS, put up by celebrated Botanic dealers in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

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GENUINE PLEA POWDER.

KATHAIRON, TRICOPHERUS, AND BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS.

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FRESH BIRD SEEDS, ALL KINDS. jy2 3m

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OF ANY COLOR, prepared for use, with BRUSHES; or VARNISHES for Furniture or Carriages, can be supplied at the DUPONT ST. PAINT STORE, jy1 3m One door from Clay street.

TEETH TEETH

Of Second Dentition

EXTRACTED FOR ONE DOLLAR!

CHILDREN'S TEETH, OR TEETH OF FIRST DENTITION,

EXTRACTED FOR FIFTY CENTS EACH!

THE PAIN SLIGHT AS POSSIBLE, AND JAWS NOT ENDANGERED.

THE OPERATOR, JOHN GUNN, PRO

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1857.

For The Pacific.

The Destroying Cup.

Franklin Jones was the only son of pious, honorable parents. His father was a distinguished and wealthy attorney of the city of B. Franklin was a boy of uncommon intellect, and good nature. His kindness of disposition, his intelligence, and his high moral tone of character, made him the pride of his doting parents, and won the esteem of all who knew him. He was fond of learning, and devoted much of his time, while out of school, to reading books of usefulness. He therefore, made great progress in science and knowledge, and was at the age of fourteen, prepared to enter college. Franklin's father was a strict temperance man, and had often warned his boy, and jewel, (as he called him,) to beware of the intoxicating cup, for poison and death lurked within. He had ever heeded his kind parent's warning, until he entered college. While there he fell in company with gay companions, who sometimes partook of the exhilerating wine, when assembled at their convivial parties. Franklin being present one evening, was warmly invited to partake. He, at first refused; said he had never drank anything intoxicating, and it was against his father's wishes. They told him just to try *one* glass, *one* certainly could not hurt him I am sorry to say, he tasted—he drank one; he liked it, as it was fixed very sweet and palitable, and he soon drank more. That night Franklin Jones went to his room in a state of intoxication.

His father hearing of it, wrote him a very affectionate letter, praying him never again to touch the poison of soul and body. He repented of his disobedience and folly, and determined not to taste again of the maddening bowl.

He kept his resolution while at college, and graduated in it, with high honors, and returned to his parental home. His parents and friends greeted him with joy, and he soon commenced the study of law with his father. His progress was rapid, and he was soon admitted to the bar, where he was crowned, in a short time, with the laurels of fame, and soon won a world-wide distinction. He married an intelligent and accomplished young lady, and they enjoyed, for a time, a life of much happiness. They were blessed in a few years with two bright and blooming children, George and Ida. George was the older by two years. They dearly loved each other, and the constant desire of each, was to make the other happy. This was right, and all children should do likewise, if they wish to be happy themselves. But, I am sorry to say, it did not always continue with George, and I must now tell you why. George's father, as I told you, became a very eminent and distinguished lawyer; he necessarily mingled much with the jovial and talented members of his profession, many of whom partake, at their merry meetings, of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Jones, having once tasted of the destroyer, fell again from his high purpose and firm resolve, and drank of that which "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." He loved it, more and more, as he continued to indulge, so, that at last, he became an habitual drinker. His little son James often accompanied him to and from his office, and sometimes Mr. Jones was so imprudent as to stop into a dram shop, with his boy accompanying him, to take his glass of *grog*. He seemed to forget his kind father's affectionate warning, and thought that the poisoning liquor he was daily drinking, was doing him no harm. Oh! what a deluded man! He often gave his little son *cider* to drink when he was with him, and little George seemed to like it very much, and wanted to go every day with his father to the office. The *cider* he drank soon made him desire something *stronger*.

Mr. Jones saw to what it was leading his son, and was very sorry he had ever allowed him to taste of *cider*. But it was now *too late*, the appetite was created.

George often received money from his father with which to buy fruit, nuts and candies, but which, he often spent for *wine*, and *cider*. One day he came home and appeared very queer, and little Ida did not know what to make of it. What do you think was the matter with him children? I almost hear you say he must have been intoxicated; so indeed he was; and so young! How awful it must have been for his parents to think of! and particularly his father, who had given him the first glass himself; from his own hand had his boy received the first glass that was leading him down the road to ruin! Who could describe the anguish which must have wrung that father's heart to have beheld his son intoxicated! and to have thought of the first cause! But he did not see him so. It might have been better if he had.

Little George went to bed feeling very sick, as boys generally do feel, when first made drunk, either with intoxicating drinks, or with *tobacco*. George's father and mother were out when he came home, and little Ida did not suspect the true cause of his strange appearance. He seemed very cross and spoke roughly to his kind little sister, and pushed her away from him! She sat down and wept, bitterly wept! O, how cruel! Rum makes its votaries so. What an ugly thing!

Ida's father and mother came home and found her in tears. She told them the cause—they went to George's room and found him there asleep, and concluded not to wake him.

The next morning he awoke early; he thought of his cruelty to his good little sister, and he resolved to get up immediately and ask her pardon. He did so, and she freely forgave him, as they embraced and kissed each other. Their parents were pleased to see such a hearty repentance and forgiveness, and told George they hoped he would govern himself better in the future. George did not tell them the cause, as he should have done, but he concluded, if that was the way liquor was going to make him feel, he would let it alone in future, and so he did, but his father unconscious to what the tippling of cider had brought his little son, went on drinking his stronger beverages, until he came home to his loving family one night, in a state of beastly intoxication. He was very cross and abused his dear affectionate wife, and tender children! Oh! how it wrung the heart of that gentle wife and mother, to see her once dear, devoted husband, who was always so kind and affectionate, turned to a fiend by maddening rum! When Mr. Jones got sober, he came to his wife and begged her pardon for his abuse the night before, and promised never to drink any more; but he did, his appetite had become so strong it seemed that he could not resist. He drank again and again, and was often carried home intoxicated. His poor wife and little Ida deeply sorrowed, and well they might, for the once so kind and affectionate husband and father, was now turned to a demon; his business gone, his character gone, his kind disposition gone, and his property wasting like the dew before the rising sun.

Death soon ended his mortal career, and his body was laid in the cold and silent grave, a drunkard's grave. Oh! how sad the thought.

Would you not have supposed that little George, when seeing his father's remains put into the cold ground, would have resolved never, never to touch again the poison, which caused it? So he did. He went soon after to a temperance meeting, and signed the *pledge*, and he *never* broke it. He tried to comfort his kind mother and sister, and it was always his delight to endeavor to do all he could to make them happy.

George and Ida were very attentive at school, and soon became fine scholars; they were beloved and respected by all who knew them, and were the pride and blessing of their estimable mother.

George, early entered college, and graduated with distinguished honors, he also studied law, was admitted at the bar quite young, and became like his father, an eminent lawyer. Many inducements were thrown around him to tempt him to drink of that which destroyed his father, but he would not, he thought of his resolution made, at his father's grave; he thought of his mother, bereft of a husband; he thought of himself and his little sister, made orphans by their father's yielding and partaking of the maddening bowl; he thought of his signature to the temperance pledge, and of his own honor, character, and future well-being; and he always spurned the intoxicating cup, as the greatest destroyer of human happiness, and fruitful source of untold miseries. George ever kept his good resolution and temperance pledge, and he rapidly grew in wealth and in fame, an honor and blessing to his family, his friends, and his country; and he was soon permitted to stand on the highest pinnacle of earthly fame.

Oh, how different would have been his life, had he, like his father, yielded to his passion for rum! He might now be lying in a drunkard's grave, and his widowed mother and orphan sister, deeply mourning his loss.

Then, my young friends, I hope you see how important it is for you to early resolve, and pledge yourselves, never to touch, taste, or handle, that which intoxicates! and keep your good resolution unbroken, no matter who tries to tempt you, and you will be secure from the drunkard's doom.

UNCLE P.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bankers.

Drexel, Sather & Church, cor Battery and Clay streets.

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Mark Brumagim & Co., Marysville, California.

Books and Stationery.

Charles Galacar, books, papers, &c., Merchant street.

Allen & Spier, union book store, No. 48 Clay near Montgomery street.

H. H. Bancroft & Co., Stationery and publishing house, 151 Mont. near Merchant st.

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Founders, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths.

Coffey & Risdon, boiler makers, cor Bush and Market sts.

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Woodward's What Cheer House, No. 119 and 121 Sacramento street, and 87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff st.

Hillman's Temperance House, 80 and 81 Davis street.

Groceries and Provisions.

Reynolds & Law, 144 Washington st, opposite the Market.

Buckelew & Co., 205 Clay st, opposite the Plaza.

Howe & Co., cor Clay and Sansome sts.

Physicians and Druggists.

Dr. W. A. Snyder, eclectic and medical office, cor Bush and Sansome sts.

Dr. Bourne, Electro-Chemical Baths, corner of Commercial and Sansome sts.

Samuel Adams, family drug store, corner Clay and Dupont sts.

Park & White, 132 Washington st, between Sansome and Montgomery.

Dentists.

J. D. Beers, Dentist, (late Paine & Beers,) Masonic Hall, Montgomery st.

Dr. Burbank, Dentist, cor California and Montgomery, up-stairs.

Dr. H. Austin, Dentist, 175 Washington st.

Dr. C. C. Knowles, Dentist, cor Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Miscellaneous.

G. C. & S. S. Shreve, Jewelers, 139 Montgomery near Clay st.

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Northern Assurance Co., Smith Brothers, Agents, cor California and Battery sts.

Cordage and Oakum Factory, Tubbs & Co., 139 Front, bet Jackson & Pacific.

C. L. Taylor & Co., importers and manufacturers of doors, sashes, &c., 24 and 26 California st.

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Clothing store, Lockwood & Hendrie, No. 176 Clay st.

Clothing Store, Strobridge & Co, cor Sansome and Commercial sts.

Bookbinder, Alex. Buswell, 128 Sansome cor Merchant st.

Turning and Furniture, Hurgren & Shindler, 169 Jackson st.

Contractor for Night Work, A. J. Swift, 200 Pacific st.

☞ Please order the number of each date of all Weekly Papers wanted, as sometimes arrive on the latter 28th or the month. All orders, to insure attention, should be in San Francisco by the 12th and 27th. All packages of old dust or coin must be prepaid, and inform us by letter of the same.

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Blackwood's Magazine, French Illustrated Newspaper, Godey's Magazine, Graham's do, Harper's do,
Knickerbocker Magazine, Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Do N Y Journal, National Magazine, Peterson's Ladie's Magazine, Putnam's Magazine.

NEWSPAPERS.

FROM BOSTON.

Ballou's Pictorial, Flag of our Union, Life in Boston, Olive Branch, Pilot, Patriot, Star Spangled Banner Traveller, True Flag, Waverley Magazine, Yankee Blade, Yankee Privateer,

FROM NEW-YORK.

Irish News, Irish American, Ledger, Frolics Gazette, Picayune, Sunday Atlas, Courier, Sunday Dispatch, Do Mercury, Do Times, Scientific American Tribune, Cal. Edition, Times,

FROM NEW-YORK.

American Colt, do do, Citizen, Freeman, Freeman's Journal, German Staats Zeitung, Herald, Yankee Blade, Yeto Zeit, Herald, Cal. edition, Home Journal, Cassell's London Illustrated Cosmos,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Courier and Enquirer, Dollar Newspaper, Ledger, Saturday Evening Post, Portsmouth Chronicle, Portland Transcript,

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sun,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lowell Journal, Louisville Paper, Mirror, New Bedford Mercury Albany paper, Argus, Recorder, Bath Mirror, Boston (H. T.) paper, Bodley Eagle, Blue Hen's Chickens, Berkshire Courier, Cleveland Herald Do Plaindealer Chicago Democrat, Do Journal, Detroit Free Press Detroit Tribune, Dubuque (Iowa) Express Evening Bulletin, Indiana Grand Rapids Enquirer Hartford paper, Indiana State Journal Mobile Advertiser, Mobile Daily Herald, Nashville Courier, Newark Daily Advertiser, Newark Telegraph, Pittsburg Dispatch Pittsburg Gazette, Do Union Portland Advertiser Rochester paper, Richmond Whig, Savannah, (Ga.) News St. John Observer Utica Gazette, Vicksburg Sentinel Weekly Wisconsin Washington National Era, Boston Journal Cincinnati paper, Harper's Weekly, Dalton's Magazine Courier Des Etats Unis Chinese paper, Do Times, Littell's Living Age, Waterford paper, New York Leader's Illustrated Do Ledger California paper, London Punch, Oregon paper, Polynesian paper, Mrs Stephens' Magazine, Porter's Spirit of the Times S F California Delta N Y Spanish Do Spirit of the Times Mercury,

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

Bell's Life in London, Dublin Nation, European Times, London Illustrated News)
London Weekly Dispatch, Do 50 Times Do Daily Times.

REVIEWS.

Brownson's Review, Edinburgh Review, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, London Quarterly, North British Review, Westminster Review, Graham's Magazine, Eclectic Magazine,

1 tf

Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Boots and Shoes—

Men's fig mats, 18 inch	$4 75@6 50
Do Calf Soaked	3 00@4 00
Men's Calf pegged Boots	3 00@5 00
Men's Long Leg'd Rubber	—@6 00
Women's fine lasting Gaiters	1 50@1 75
Women's half Peg'd Laced Boots	75@1 00
Women's Kid Sewed Bascrins Boots	75@—
Women's Goat pegged Sacking Boots	62½@—
Java, ₱ lb	—@—
Manila, ₱ lb	15@—
Costa Rica, ₱ lb	—@—
Rio	13@—

Copper—

Sheathing, Yew, ₱ lb	—@— 25½

Cigars—

Regalia, in 1-10 bxs true Havana	60@— 75
Imitation do best	15@— 20
Medium Qualities, do	20@— 35
Good American manufacture	10@— 15
Do German do	40@— 50
Manilla, (American made)	12@— 15
Manilla	—@— 14

Cordage—

Tarred Cordage	10@— 13
Cotton Twine	22@— 28

Cider—

Champagne cider, qts	2 75@ 3 12½

Candles—

Sperm, ₱ lb	46@— 47½
French	—@— 25
Adamantine	22@— 24

Coal—

Lackawana, ₱ ton	—@12 25
Cumberland	10@—
Vancouver's Island	—@—
Oregon	—@—

Dry Goods—Sheetings, &c.

Heavy Brown M	8@— 9
Do do 4-4	11@—
Do do 5-4	10@— 12
DRILLING:	
Heavy drawn, 30 in	8@— 8½
Bleached, 28 in	11@— 11½
COTTON DUCKS:	
Nos 1 to 5	21@—
Nos 6 to 10	18@— 19

Fruit and Preserves—

Apples, dried, in hf bbls	12@— 13½
Peaches, sliced dried, ₱ lb	—@— 3½
Peaches, Am dried, in bags 15	—@— 20
Brandy Fruits, qts	—@— 3 50
Brandy Fruits, hf gal	—@— 2 00
Assorted Pie Fruits, qts	—@— 4 50
Currant Jelly, qts. glass	—@— 1 50
Oysters	8 00@ 9 00
Clams, ₱ lb tins	—@— 3 50
Lobsters	—@— 3 50
Sardines hf bxs	8 50@ 9 00
Sardines, qr bxs	5 50@ 6 00

Flour and Meal—

Gallego, superfine, ₱ bbl	—@16 00
Haxall	12@16 00
California	—@14 50
Oregon	10 50@—
Corn Meal, in bbls	6 25@—

Fish—

Mackerel, No 1 ₱ hf bbl	—@6 25
Do do ₱ kitt	3 50@3 75
Do No 2 ₱ hf bbl	6 00@—
Salmon, smoked ₱ lb	8@—
Salmon, Oregon, pick'd, ₱ bbl	—@10 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound	6 50@ 8 —
Cod, dry, ₱ lb	6½@— 7½

Grain—

Corn, round white	—@— 2½
Oats, California	—@— 2½
Barley, Chili	—@— —
Do California	2½@—
Wheat, California	—@— 4½
Beans, Am. white	4 50@—
Do California white	—@— 5

Gunpowder—

Amer. blasting, Dupont's	—@ 4 50
Do Hazard's, ₱ kg	—@ 4 75
English blasting	—@ 4 50
American canister	80@—

Hops—

First quality ₱ lb	14@— 15½

Iron—

Scotch and English Pig, ₱ ton	45@— 50
American and English Pig, ₱ ton	—@— 40
Refined bar, 2nd quality, ₱ lb	—@— —
Do good do do	3½@—
Plate, No 5 to 9	3½@4
Sheet, No 10 to 18	5½@5½
Do No 14 to 20	5½@5½
Do No 24 to 27	6@—
Cut, assorted, ₱ lb	3½@— 4½

Lumber—

Oregon, Puget's Sound, and Humboldt Bay Lumber	22@26
Port Orford Cedar	—@30
Eastern Lumber	45@50
Joist, floor	—@—
Shingles, Eastern, best	—@—
Do Redwood	4 50@—
Clapboards, No 1	—@—
Laths, California	—@— 4 50
Doors, 30 per cent advance.	
Sashes, 20 " "	

Lead—

Pig, ₱ lb	—@— 6½
Sheet	—@— —
Pipe	—@— 10

Lime and Cement—

California Lime, 1st qual'y	—@ 2 25
Cement, Rosendale	—@ 2 50
Cement, Roman	—@ 5 00

Molasses and Syrup—

N O Molasses, in bbls, ₱ g	65@— —
Sandwich Islands do do	55@— —
Stuart's New York Syrup	—@ 1 00
Sandwich Islands do	—@— 70

Malt Liquors—English Beer;

J R Tennent's Ale, ₱ bbl	—@— 55
Do Stout do	—@— 40
Allsopp's Ale	—@— 45
Barclay & Perkin's Ale	—@— 40
Do do Stout do	24@— —
Samuel Adams, family drug store, corner Clay and Dupont sts.	14@— —
American	—@— —

Naval stores—

Pitch, ₱ bbl	—@ 4 50
Tar, American, ₱ bbl	4 00@—
Rosin	—@ 4 00

Oils—

Olive, com. in bottles, ₱ doz	85@1 00@1 70
Lard oil, boiled	—@ 1 50
Sperm crude	—@— —
do bleached	—@— —
Whale, crude	70@— —
Do refined	95@— —
China	—@ 1 87
Lard	1 80@— —

Provisions—

Beef, mess, ₱ bbl	—@18 —
Do extra mess, ½ bbls	11 50@— —
Pork, clear, ₱ bbls	—@42 —
Do do ½ bbls	—@21 —
Do mess " bbl	40@— 06
Do do ½ bbl	—@18 —
Do prime ₱ bbl	30@— —
Hams, ₱ lb, in brine	15@— —
Do Billings & Ames	22@— —
Bacon	—@— —
Do extra sweet	19@— 19
Do do mess	—@— 18
Butter, new choice, indouble pigs, ₱ lb	28@— 29
Butter, fair to prime, do	25@— 26
Do California	—@— 30
Lard, in kgs, choice ₱ lb	20@— 22
Do do 5 and 10 lb tins, ₱ lb	—@— 24½
Cheese, choice, in tins, ₱ lb	12@— —

Pickles, Sauces, &c—

Gherkins, qts ₱ doz	2 25@— —
Do ½ gal	4 00@— —
Cucumbers, in 5 and 10 gal kegs, ₱ gal	—@— 50
Lea & Perkins Worcestshire Sauce, pts	—@— 6 —
Do do hf pts	—@— 4 —
Tomato Catsup, pts ₱ doz	—@— 1 50
Pepper sauce, do do	12½@— —

Produce—

Potatoes, ₱ lb	—@— 2
Onions	—@— 4½

Quicksilver—

Per quintal	—@65 00

Rice—

Carolina, in casks, ₱ lb	7@— —
China, No 1, do	—@— 6½

Sugar—

Crushed, ₱ lb	17@— —
China, first quality	—@— 15
New orleans, yellow do	15@— —
Fine, in 30lb bags	—@— 9½
Do in 100 bags	—@— 13
Do in 130 bags	—@— 13½
California ground, in 100 bgs	—@— 12½
Coarse, ₱ lb	—@— 11

Starch—

Best, ₱ lb	—@— 9½

Shot—

Assorted, ₱ bag	—@ 2 75

Spices—

Mustard, American, in ½ lb glass, ₱ doz	1 25@— —
Mustard, English, in ½ lb glass, ₱ doz	1 50@— —
Nutmegs, whole, ₱ lb	—@— 84
Mace, gr'd, in ½ lb tins, ₱ doz	3 00@— —

Spirits—

Turpentine	—@— 70
Alcohol	90@— —
Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co	—@ 5 —
Do Pinet, Castillon & co	—@— —
Do Sazarac	—@ 6 00
Do A. Seignette	—@ 4 50
Do ordinary French	1 75@ 2 —
Do American	—@— —
Do do in octaves	55@— 65
Gin, Genuine Dutch	—@— 75
Do New York	62½@— —
Whiskey, Scotch	2 12½@ 2 50
Do Irish	2 12½@ 2 50
Do American proof	—@— 50
Do do high proof, ₱ hf gal	42½@— 50
Rum, New England	31@— —
Absynthe, Swiss, ₱ doz	—@16 —
Do common do	—@— 10

Salt—

Alispice, ground, in hf ½ glass, ₱ doz	1 50@— —
Pepper, ground, in hf ½ glass do	—@— 1 25
Pepper, whole, ₱ lb	12@— —
Cinnamon, ground, in ½ glass, ₱ doz	—@ 2 00
Cloves	1 00@— —
Ginger	—@ 1 00
Castile, ₱ lb	—@— 85
Yeast Powders, (Preston & Merrill's) in hf ½ tins, ₱ gross	20 00@30 —

Saleratus—

In ½ lb glass	7@— —
In lb papers	—@— —

Soap—

Castile, ₱ lb	—@— 13
Hill's Pale, No 1	8@— —
Chemical Olive	7½@— —
Brooks, in small boxes	—@— 4

Steel—

English, cast, ₱ lb	—@— 20

Tin Plates—

Plates, Charcoal, 10, ₱ box	—@15 —
Do I. C. Charcoal, do	—@14 —
Coke	—@11 —

Teas—

Gunpowder, in ½ chests, ₱ lb	—@— 87½
Do in boxes, ₱ lb	—@— 45
Imperial, in ½ chests, ₱ lb	—@— 57
Young Hyson, in small box ₱ lb	—@— 50
Southong, ₱ lb	22@— 32
Oolong, ₱ lb	19@— 25

Wines—

Madeira, in wood, ₱ gal	2 00@— —
Do in glass, ₱ doz	8@ 9 00
Sherry, in wood, ₱ gal	1 00@ 2 00
Do in glass, ₱ doz	3 00@— —
Claret, ₱ case	—@— 5 00
Do ₱ case	—@— 6 00
Sauterne	2 25@ 3 00
Champagne, Cook's	—@17 —

Tobacco—

Kentucky Leaf ₱ lb	18@— 20
Cuba, Leaf, ₱ lb	34@— 38
Seed Leaf	—@— —

Zinc—

Sheets, ₱ lb	—@— 11

Wooden Ware—

2-hooped Pails, painted, ₱ doz	—@ 3 50

Places of Public Worship in San Francisco

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, near Broadway. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Residence, south-west corner of Clay and Stockton streets.

HOWARD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Hayes Valley. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. S. H. Willey, Pastor. Residence, Howard street, corner of Hayes.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Bush street, near Montgomery. Services in this church every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday evening, Lecture in the basement at 7½ o'clock. Pastor's study in the rear of the Church. Rev. Horatius Bonar, D. D., Pastor. Residence, south of Folsom street, cor of Dore Place, south of Folsom st.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Dupont and California streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1½ P. M. Rev. E. S. Lacy, Pastor. Residence, corner Clay and Powell streets.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Washington street, between Stockton and Dupont streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. B. Imbrie, Pastor. Study in the rear of the Church.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Pine street, above Montgomery. Rev. J. B. Sarles, Pastor. Residence, No. 13 Natoma street. Service every Sabbath at 11 o'clock. A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GREENWICH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Greenwich street, between Stockton and Dupont. Services at 11 A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Keeney, Pastor.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Rector, Rev. I. Kip. Residence, California street, near Stockton.

TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, South—Powell street, near Washington. Services at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Rev. Jas. Hunter, Pastor. Residence, next door to the church. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FOLSOM STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Rev. E. P. Cutler, Pastor. Residence, Sacramento street, between Prospect Place and Powell street.

CHINESE CHAPEL—Corner of Stockton and Sacramento streets. Rev. Wm. Speer, Missionary and Pastor. Residence in the chapel building, up stairs.

GERMAN SERVICE—If not held at the north-west corner of Dupont and Pine streets, every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., [except the Sabbath Christmas at] A. M. Service every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Augustus Kellner, Pastor. Residence next house west on Pine street.

MARINERS' CHURCH—Pacific Street, between Front and Davis. Service at 11 A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 P. M.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Mission street, near Main. Service at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M.

M. E. CHURCH (COLORED)—Stockton, between Broadway and Vallejo streets. Service at 11½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. Moore, Pastor.

ST. CYPRIAN (AFRICAN) M. E. CHURCH—Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. Service at 11 A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Ward, Pastor.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—On the corner of Dupont and Mason streets. Service at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Rev. Hermann Wilhelm, Superintendent.

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Sutter street, near Kearny. Service at 11 A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School after the morning service.

WELCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pollard Place, North side of Vallejo street, between Dupont and Kearny. Services at 11 and 3½ P. M. Rev. D. J. Lewis, Pastor.

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